Location

Our office is located at:
110 N. Doheny Dr.,
Beverly Hills, California 90211.
Office hours are 8am to 5pm PST *(Monday - Friday)*; office visits by appointment only please.

Profiles in History is the nation's leading dealer in guaranteed-authentic original historical autographs. Founded in 1986, we are the foremost dealers of original autographs, letters, documents, vintage signed photogaphs and manuscripts in the world.

The materials presented in this catalog represent only a small percentage of our extensive inventory. We offer a large selection of framed and unframed original historical autographs representing all areas of collecting. Collectors who are interested in a particular individual or an area of collecting should notify us of their interests. We maintain a ***"want card"*** system and are always pleased to inform you of our new material which meets your collecting interests.

Autographs Wanted

Profiles in History actively purchases autographed material in all fields. If you own a small number of autograph items, or a complete collection which you no longer wish to own, we would like the opportunity to make you an offer.

Lifetime Guarantee of Authenticity

The authenticity of all material offered for sale is guaranteed without time limitations, for full refund of purchase price.

Terms of Sale

Purchases are payable in cash or by check, VISA, MasterCard, American Express, Discover or JCB. For those with established accounts, purchases are payable within 30 days.

California residents kindly add applicable sales tax *(Los Angeles county is 8.25% as of 01/01/2002; please inform us if your local county tax is different).*

Descriptive Abbreviations

ALS	**Autograph Letter Signed** (all in the hand of the writer)
LS	**Letter Signed** (body of the letter in the hand of a secretary, with signature in the hand of the writer)
TLS	**Typed Letter Signed** (body of the letter typewritten, with signature in the hand of the writer)
DS	**Document Signed**
ANS	**Autograph Note Signed**
AMQS	**Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**
CDV	**Carte-de-Visite**

Size Abbreviations (Approximate)

Folio	11 inches by 14 inches or larger
Quarto *(4to)*	8 inches by 10 inches
Octavo *(8vo)*	5 inches by 7 inches
12 mo/16 mo	3 inches by 5 inches/2 inches by 4 inches

Visit us on the web @ WWW.PROFILESINHISTORY.COM

Editor's Note:

The transcriptions of all letters, documents and signed photographs in this catalog have been preserved as closely to the original as possible. This includes misspellings, grammatical irregularities, and some omitted words when clarity is not sacrificed. In this way, the reader may fully appreciate the character and tone of each individual writer.

To conserve space, some images have been ***'cropped'*** to illustrate only the signature and/or relevant text. Please use the dimensions noted in the technical description of each item as a guideline for the approximate size of the original.

Profiles in History

President John Adams' address to the U.S. Senate (December 10, 1799) - as he attempts to soothe the explosion created in the new nation over the hated property taxes in eastern Pennsylvania

1. ADAMS, JOHN. 1735-1826. 2nd President of the U.S. (1797-1801). **VERY RARE LETTER SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, to the U.S. Senate, One page, Quarto, Washington, December 10, 1799. In full:

"Gentlemen of the Senate

I thank you for this address. I wish you all possible success and satisfaction in your deliberations on the means, which have a tendency to promote and extend our national interests and happiness - and I assure you that in all your measures, directed to those great objects, you may at all times rely with the highest confidence on my cordial cooperation.

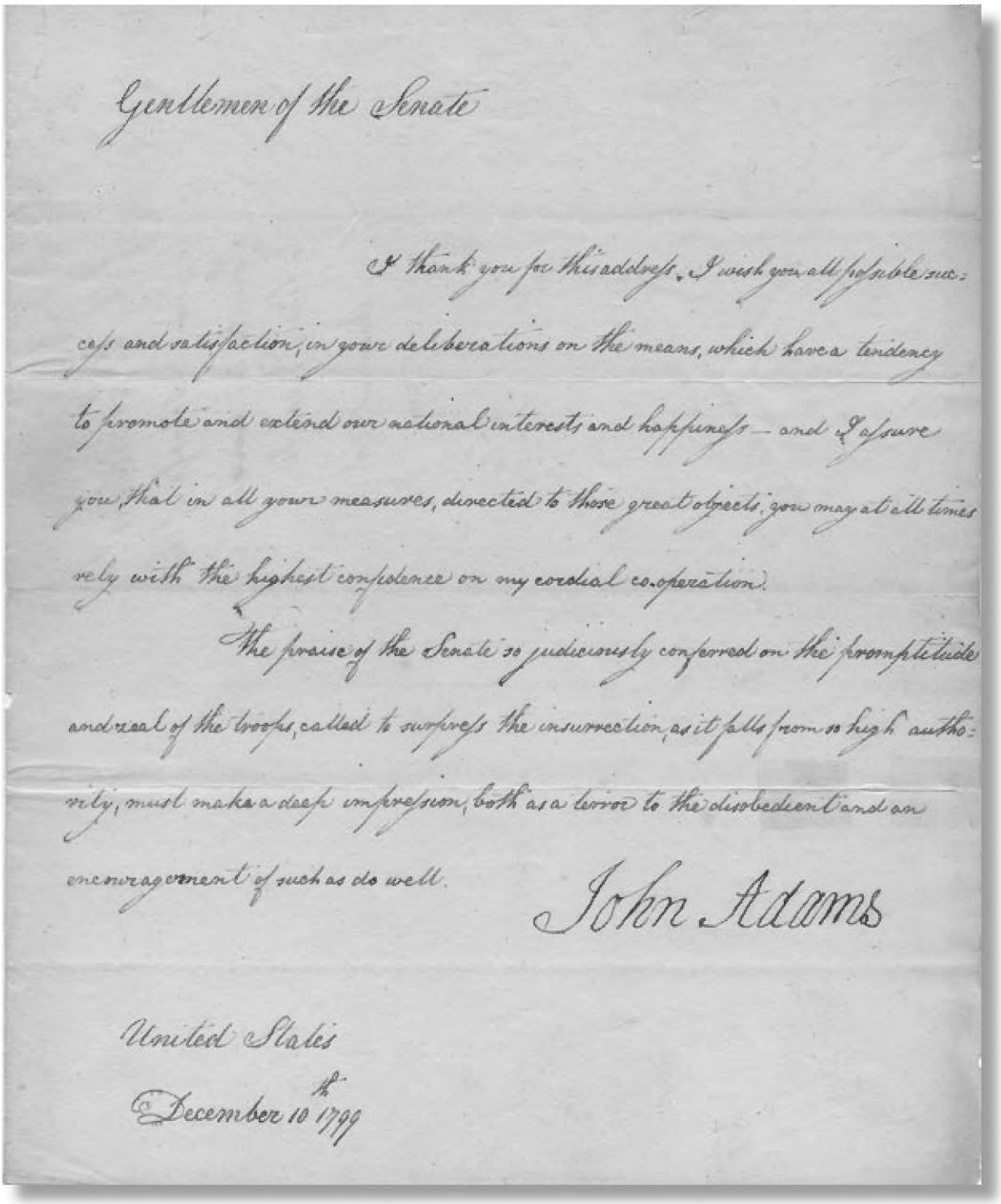
The praise of the Senate so judiciously conferred on the promptitude and zeal of the troops called to suppress the insurrection, as it falls from so high authority, must make a deep impression, both as a terror to the disobedient and an encouragement of such as do well.

John Adams

United States
December 10th 1799."

In this 1799 letter, President John Adams compliments the United States Senate for its resolution praising the troops who put down the Fries Rebellion. The higher taxes made necessary by the defense preparations against France (the direct property taxes of 1798) angered eastern Pennsylvania residents. (Rumors circulated that President Adams had mortgaged the entire state of Pennsylvania and that he would flee to England to purchase a title.) On March 7, 1799, the rioters, led by John Fries, a country auctioneer, chased a few tax assessors out of Bucks County. President Adams' proclamation of March 12 declared that these acts amounted to treason. Troops swiftly routed the rioters and Fries and a number of his followers were captured, tried, and sentenced to death for treason.

In reviewing the case against the rioters, Adams soon discovered that this insurrection — like the earlier Whisky Rebellion, which Fries, ironically, had helped suppress as a militia captain — was not a serious challenge to the survival of the government, but rather resistance by a few country farmers to oppressively heavy taxes. To Adams, then, the "rebellion," while a "riot, highhanded, aggravated, daring and dangerous indeed," was certainly not "treason". When Fries and his followers appealed to the president, Adams wrestled with his final decision before he pardoned them in the spring of 1800. This action only served to cost Adams support from the conservative wing of his own Federalist Party, at a time when he was beleaguered by attacks from the opposition Jeffersonian Republicans and possible war with both England and France. In mint condition. (#16950) **$39,500**



Gentlemen of the Senate

I thank you for this address. I wish you all possible success and satisfaction, in your deliberations on the means, which have a tendency to promote and extend our national interests and happiness — and I assure you, that in all your measures, directed to those great objects, you may at all times rely with the highest confidence on my cordial co-operation.

The praise of the Senate so judiciously conferred on the promptitude and zeal of the troops, called to suppress the insurrection, as it falls from so high authority, must make a deep impression, both as a terror to the disobedient and an encouragement of such as do well.

John Adams

United States
December 10 1799

Item 1

Boston June 6th 1791.

Dear Putnam.

I enclose you a writ, which I must request you to deliver to Stevens to be served. You will please to direct him to see it be returned to our clerk's office in season, or if he chuses after serving it he may return it to you, and you will be so kind as to send it to me. I make no apology for giving you this trouble. If I can ever be of any service to you in a similar way or in any other, I trust you will do my friendship the justice to command me freely.

I have to return you thanks in the name of Doctor Welsh for your care with respect to the dead. – The question in your last letter struck me as new, and somewhat perplexing. It is too intricate for my discussion at present, as I am rather straitened for time. I hope to talk it over with you before long over a segar & glass of wine. I will give you notice when I do myself the pleasure to call upon you. – A question relative to alienage, very similar to yours, was decided at the last Circuit Court, in favour of the alien.

Yours in true friendship. J. Q. Adams.

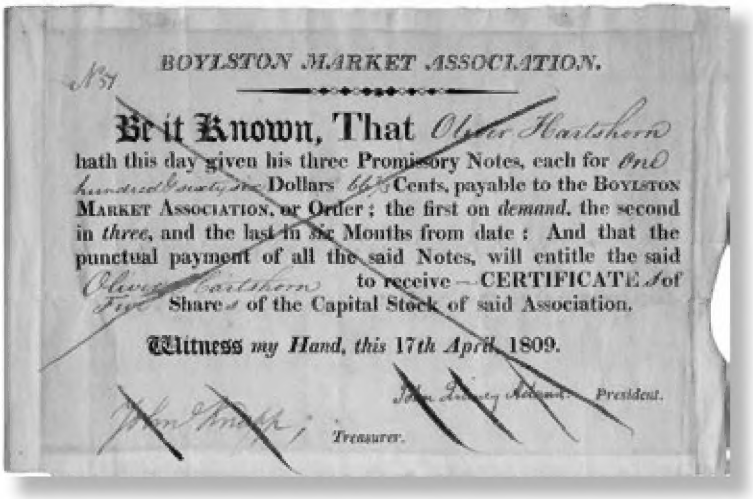
Young Boston lawyer John Quincy Adams plans to discuss a case with a colleague over *"a segar* [cigar] *& glass of wine"*

2. ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. 1767-1848. 6th President of the U.S. (1825-1829). **EARLY AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, dated June 6, 1791 from Boston. Written to a correspondent identified only as *"Putnam"*, most likely a legal colleague. In part:

> *"I enclose you a writ* [not present]*, which I must request you to deliver to Stevens to be served. You will please to direct him to see it be returned to our clerk's office in season…I have to return you thanks in the name of Doctor Welsh for your care with respect to the dead. – The question in your last Letter struck me as new, and somewhat perplexing. It is too intricate for my discussion at present, as I am rather strained for time. I hope to talk it over with you before long over a segar* [cigar] *& glass of wine. I will give you notice when I do myself the pleasure to call upon you…"* Signed at the close *"J.Q. Adams"*.

After his admission to the bar (July 15, 1790), Adams opened a law office in Boston, but he attracted few clients. Adams soon realized that he did not want to practice law for the rest of his life, and he turned to discussing and writing about politics. Until his appointment as Minister to The Netherlands (May, 1794), Adams wrote essays and contributed articles to various local publications, including his critique of Thomas Paine's *The Rights of Man* (appearing under the pseudonym *Publicola*), published in June-July, 1791. The present letter dates from the beginning of this famous series of essays.

In fine condition. Adams' characteristically tidy handwriting is beautifully contrasted against the even crème-colored paper. (#) **$4,950**



BOYLSTON MARKET ASSOCIATION.

No 57

Be it Known, That Oliver Hartshorn hath this day given his three Promissory Notes, each for One hundred sixty six Dollars 66⅔ Cents, payable to the BOYLSTON MARKET ASSOCIATION, or Order; the first on *demand*, the second in *three*, and the last in six Months from date: And that the punctual payment of all the said Notes, will entitle the said Oliver Hartshorn to receive — CERTIFICATE of Five Shares of the Capital Stock of said Association.

Witness *my Hand, this* 17*th April*, 1809.

John Quincy Adams President.

John Smith Jr. Treasurer.

"BOYLSTON MARKET ASSOCIATION"

3. ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. SIGNED STOCK CERTIFICATE, 7 in. x 4 3/4 in., dated April 17, 1809, acknowledging one Oliver Hartshorn's purchase of five shares of Boylston Market Association stock for $166.66 and two-thirds cents. Signed at the lower right *"John Quincy Adams"*.

According to Moses King's *Hand-Book of Boston: Profusely Illustrated (1881), t*he Boylston Market, at the corner of Boylston and Washington Streets in Boston, was considered far out of town when it opened in 1810. It was named for Ward Nicholas Boylston, John Adams' second cousin and a benefactor of Harvard College. Over the market is the main building called Boylston Hall, where several churches were organized, as well as a variety of theatrical ventures. Boylston Hall was leased for several years to the Handel and Haydn Society, and had also been used by the public schools for drill purposes. The building and associated complex was owned by the Boylston Market Association, of which John Quincy Adams was the first president. The land was bought at 75 cents a foot, and the building cost $20,000.

Cancellation marks through signature; otherwise, in good condition with some age toning evident. (#23284) **$2,500**

Dear John —

I'm sorry that I am unable to personally answer the hundreds of thousands of letters I receive, but I work for the taxpayers and must do the job they pay me for. You ask what my first words on the Moon were, but I think you must have heard or read them in the papers. I think if you study well and improve your educational status, you will have an excellent chance of participating in the Space Age of 10 years from now — Best of Luck

Neil A.

We are grateful and proud to have participated in the achievement of our national goal of a successful lunar landing . . . . and return. We believe that as the exploration of our universe expands, so will the benefits of all mankind. We hope that the people of earth are now entering a new era of peace and common understanding.

To those of you who have offered encouragement and good wishes, whose dedicated support has made our programs possible, and whose prayers have sustained us, we extend our humble thanks.

Sincerely,

NEIL A. ARMSTRONG
Commander

MICHAEL COLLINS
Command Module Pilot

EDWIN E. ALDRIN, JR.
Lunar Module Pilot

Just over six months after stepping on the Moon, Neil Armstrong replies to a question regarding his first words spoken while on the lunar surface

4. [Astronauts]. Armstrong, Neil. b. 1930. American astronaut, the first man to walk on the moon. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, written on a bi-fold card imprinted with the Apollo 11 seal, dated Feb. 6, 1970. Comes with the original NASA transmittal envelope with name and address written out in Armstrong's hand. *"Dear John — I'm sorry that I am unable to personally answer the hundreds of thousands of letters I receive, but I work for the taxpayers and must do the job they pay me for. You ask what my first words on the Moon were, but I think you must have heard or read them in the papers. I think if you study well and improve your educational status, you will have an excellent chance of participating in the Space Age of 10 years from now — Best of Luck, Neil Armstrong"*. Sent by Armstrong just over six months after the historic Apollo 11 landing, this letter is a reply to the recipient's request for the most famous phrase uttered by man. The language in the letter indicates Armstrong's reluctance to directly answer the question posed to him. In fact, Armstrong was very reluctant to write handwritten letters in general, as evidenced by the extremely few that have appeared over the years. In all of our years of business, we have never seen an ALS! The only known handwritten example is a brief Autograph Note Signed to fellow Apollo Astronaut Pete Conrad. The rarity of this letter, in concert with the time the letter was written, and the direct mention of the first lunar landing make this a highly desirable piece. In fine condition. (#23228) **$9,500**

All 12 Moonwalkers!!

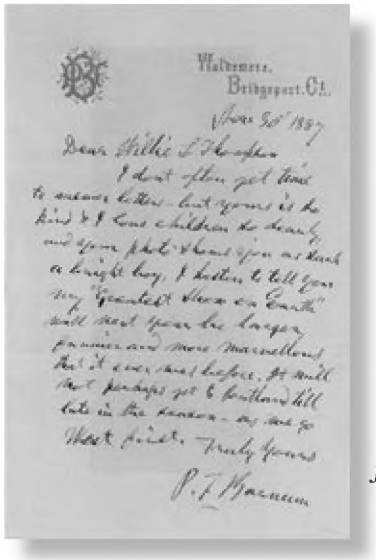
5. [Astronauts] Moonwalkers. Collection of Signed First Day Covers of all twelve moonwalkers. Includes **Neil Armstrong** and **Buzz Aldrin** (Sept. 9, 1969 commemorating the First Man on the Moon), **Charles Conrad** (Apollo 12), **Charlie Duke** (Apollo 16), **John Young** (being a diagram of the Gemini-3 command module), **Alan Bean** (adds *"Home from the moon 11-24-69"*), **Gene Cernan** and **Harrison Schmitt** (Apollo 17), **Alan Shepard** and **Edgar Mitchell** (Apollo 14), **Jim Irwin** (Apollo 15, FDC is of the Shuttle), and **Dave Scott** (Apollo 15). A fantastic collection, each in fine condition with exceptional signatures. Complete sets of all twelve moonwalkers are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. (#23337) **$2,950**

6. AUTRY, GENE. 1907-1998. American silver-screen cowboy. **VINTAGE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, of Autry sitting on a fence, posing for the camera with his horse. Signed at the upper right corner in black ink, *"Gene Autry"*. A very nice uninscribed photograph. Minor surface creases; overall in fine condition. (#) **$295**

8. BALL, LUCILLE. 1911-1989. American film and television comedienne. **SUPERB VINTAGE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH**, 8 in. x 10 in., sepia-tone. The image features the actress posing with her right arm resting on a ships' helm, and looking just to the right of the camera with her eyes slightly closed. Signed with sentiment on the image in blue ink, *"Best Wishes, Lucille Ball"*. A great signed photograph, highlighting her subtle, elegant beauty. In fine condition. (#) **$495**

"En Souvenir"

7. BAKER, JOSEPHINE. 1906-1975. Exotic stage dancer and film actress. **EXCEPTIONAL VINTAGE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH**, 8 1/2 in. x 10 1/2 in., b/w, of the beautiful performer wearing a revealing stage costume and arching her back towards the floor. Signed on the image in blue fountain ink, *"A Mr. J. deLoulon, En Souvenir de Josephine Baker, 1935"*. Some minor surface wrinkling and creasing to corners; overall, in fine condition with an absolutely gorgeous inscription and signature. Images of this size signed by Baker are extremely difficult to obtain. (#23347) **$2,950**



Waldameer,
Bridgeport, Ct.

Nov 30th 1887

Dear Willie L Thompson
I don't often get time
to answer letters but yours is so
kind & I love children so dearly,
and your photo shows you
as such a bright boy, I hasten to tell you
my "Greatest Show on Earth"
will next year be larger,
funnier and more marvellous
than it ever was before. It will
not perhaps get to Portland till late in the season – as we go
West first. Truly Yours
P. T. Barnum

"I hasten to tell you my 'Greatest Show on Earth' will next year be larger, funnier and more marvelous than it ever was before"

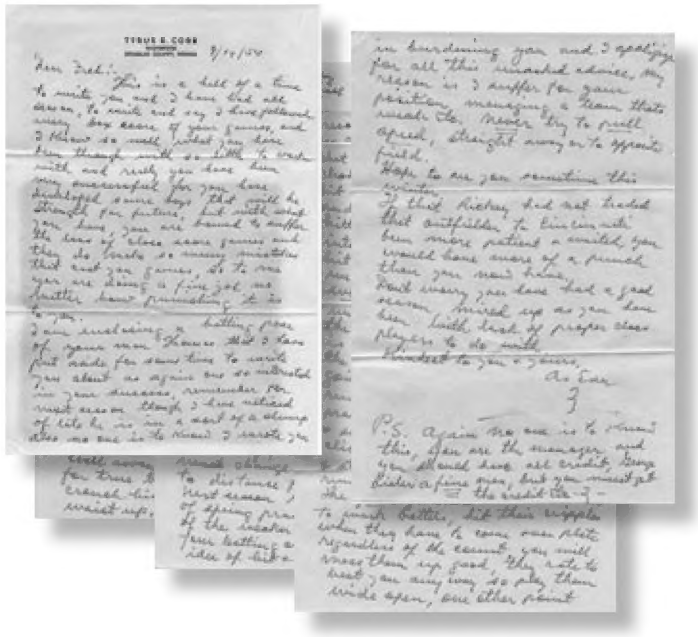
9. BARNUM, P.T. 1810-1891. American showman. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Octavo, on personal letterhead stationery with embossed monogram at the upper left. Dated November 30, 1887. *"Dear Willie L. Thompson – I don't often get time to answer letters – but yours is so kind & I love children so dearly, and your photo shows you as such a bright boy, I hasten to tell you my 'Greatest Show on Earth' will next year be larger, funnier and more marvelous than it ever was before. It will not perhaps get to Portland till late in the season – as we go West first. Truly Yours, P.T. Barnum"*. In the same year as this letter, Barnum had formed the Barnum and Bailey Circus with James Bailey, creating what he called "the Greatest Show on Earth". Absolutely amazing content from Barnum, promising even better things next year for his traveling circus!! In very fine condition. Without question, the finest Barnum letter we've ever encountered. (#23450) **$3,950**

10. [Baseball]. Official Cooperstown Hall of Fame Bat Signed by Thirteen Hall of Famers. This official Cooperstown bat is signed on the barrel in blue ink (unless otherwise noted) by: **Ted Williams, Hank Aaron** (adds *"755"* – his number of home runs), **Stan "The Man" Musial, Charlie Gehringer, Rick Ferrell** (adds *"1929-1947"*), **Al Kaline** (adds *"1953-1974"*), **Ernie Banks, Duke Snider** (in silver ink, and adds *"1944-1964"*), **Johnny Mize** (adds *"36"*), **Mickey Mantle** (adds *"No. 7"*), **George Kell** (adds *"#21"*), **Willie Mays**, and **Future Hall of Famer Pete Rose**. Well, ok, maybe Pete Rose won't make it, but his signature on this HOF bat certainly re-kindles the controversy! In fine condition. (#) **$2,500**

Jackie Robinson and the 1951 Brooklyn Dodgers

11. [Baseball]. 1951 Brooklyn Dodgers Signed Baseball. An official National League Ford Frick ball by Spaulding, signed by twenty-two members of the 1951 team, including manager Chuck Dressen and the following players: **Gil Hodges** (1B), **Jackie Robinson** (2B), **Pee Wee Reese** (SS), **Billy Cox** (3B), **Carl Furillo** (OF), **Duke Snider** (OF), **Andy Pafko** (OF), **Roy Campanella** (C) (MVP), **Don Thompson** (OF), **Cal Abrams** (OF), **Rocky Bridges** (Ut.), **Wayne Terwilliger** (Pinch-hitter), and **Rube Walker** (C). The following members of the pitching staff have also signed: **Preacher Roem**, **Don Newcombe**, **Carl Erskine**, **Clyde King**, **Ralph Branca**, **Erv Palica**, **Johnny Schmitz**, and **Dan Bankhead**.

The season that forever sealed the hatred between these two NL teams from New York came down to the bottom of the 9th inning of the final game in the quest for the pennant. Don Newcombe had pitched a fabulous two-run game but was running out of gas, giving up a double to put men on second and third, with just one out. The Dodgers were up 4-2. An injury gave Dressen the opportunity to change pitchers, and he called in Ralph Branca, who promptly threw a strike to batter Bobby Thomson – then gave up the game-winning, and pennant-winning, three-run homer. Truly a date that will live in infamy with the Dodgers, it is nevertheless one of the most memorable days in all of baseball history. The ball remains in fine condition, and the signatures are quite dark and clear. (#23122) **$1,500**

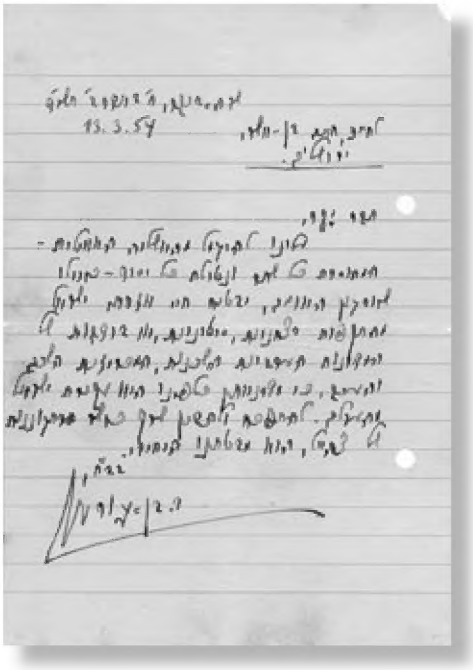


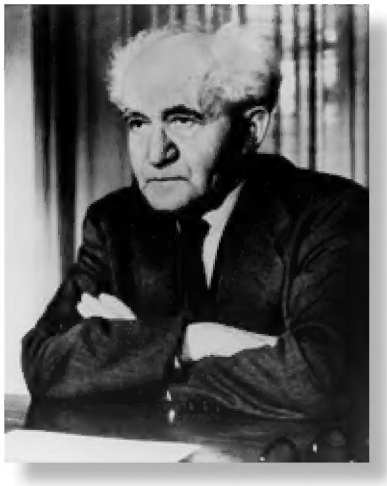
Near the end of the '54 season, Ty Cobb offers some hitting advice to Fred Haney's ailing Pittsburgh Pirates

12. [Baseball]. Cobb, Ty. Autograph Letter Signed, Five pages, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery dated September 14, 1954. Writing (in green ink) to Pirates manager Fred Haney, Cobb offers some sage advice on batting and the hit-and-run strategy. In part:

> *"I noticed that* [Thomas] *is in sort of a slump… he has an exaggerated high position of hands and bat, so long as he does well never suggest a change but when he gets into a slump then he will be glad to have your suggestion. Drop his hands some not too much, his bat is too far behind his head and too high, in coming from the position as you see into a proper parallel swing the heavy end of bat has to take a dip and will not be true in swinging…most important is that his hands & elbows should be well away from his body also for true better body balance crouch him a little from his waist up, this boy must have ability, from his record, if he slumps offer these changes in practice and he will appreciate your help also your knowledge, from the position as shown I would say he might have trouble with a ball around his knees, his left elbow is very good except he might elevate it a little more and with more of a crouch or bending over from his waist wand with what he has naturally he should be pulled out of a slump and of course possibly even improved… Sometime I would like to tell you of foot position in pulling a ball or hitting to opposite field, you know it already I think, opening stance to pull & closing for opposite field also must change feet in relation to distance from plate. Next season take the 4 or 5 of the weaker hitters, lower part of your batting order, sell them on the idea of hit& run, stand behind that batting cage and make them choke bat some for accuracy to hit ball, make them hit to second and short, forget exhibition hitting for the fences and go into season with a dangerous hit & run team."*

Signed *"Ty"* at the close. For three straight years from 1953-55, Haney's club finished dead last – certainly the impetus behind Cobb's advice, which the Hall-of-Famer admits is *"unasked for"*. A great letter of baseball strategy and mechanics from none other than The Georgia Peach. Some minor age toning to the first page; otherwise, in fine condition, and boldly penned. Includes the original transmittal envelope. (#23304) **$4,950**



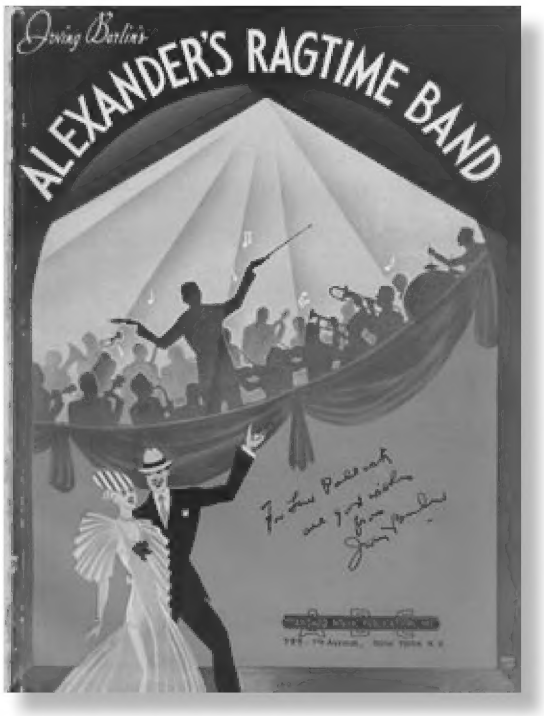


In a warning to "naive" pacifists, Ben-Gurion emphasizes the crucial role of the Israeli Army in securing the nation and preventing infiltrations across the borders

13. BEN-GURION, DAVID. 1886-1973. Israeli political leader. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Octavo, March 13, 1954 from Sde Boker. Written in Hebrew to Chaim Ben-Asher, a Knesset Member from the MAPAI party and colleague of Ben-Gurion. Ben-Gurion pens (in full):

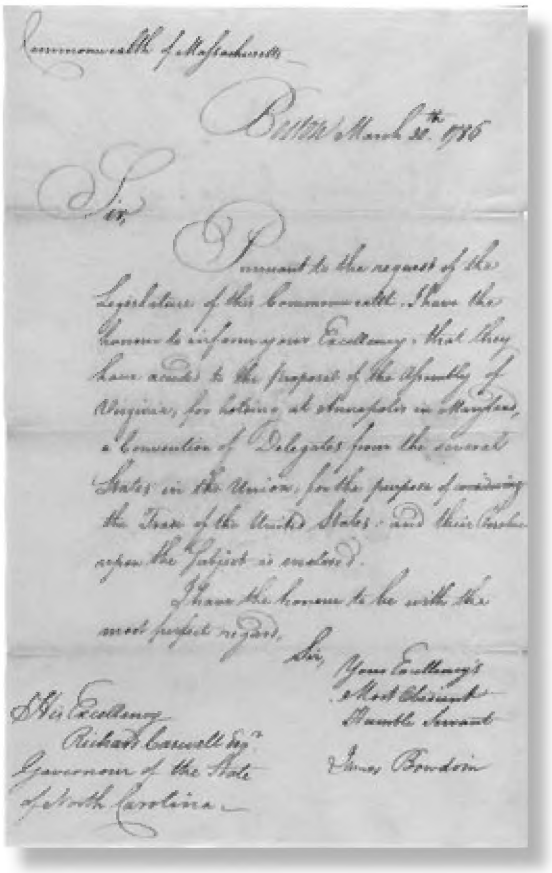
> *"Dear friend,*
>
> *It is encumbent upon us to rid ourselves of illusions which have no basis in reality, that through the Jewish organizations we will secure the safety of all Israeli citizens from satanic, murderous attacks emanating from the neighboring Arab countries whose continuing policy towards us is the destruction of Israel and our uprooting from the world. We must rise to a higher level of wisdom and understanding and realize that the security of Israel lies only with the Tzahal* [Israeli Defense Forces].
>
> *with blessing,*
>
> *D. Ben-Gurion"*

Two years before Israeli independence, Ben-Gurion was thinking in terms of total war while his colleagues considered his warnings of an Arab invasion as exaggerated and hysterical. Aside from emphasizing the need to create a fighting force capable of repulsing the much more numerous enemy, Ben-Gurion was determined to make the army an instrument of the (future) state, and the state only. He also insisted that only a single source of authority exist over the army. This resolve and foresight necessitated bold action throughout the summer and early autumn of 1948, in the midst of a war against six Arab armies. In order to ensure that his command over the army went unchallenged and that factionalism within the ranks would not re-surface, Ben-Gurion assumed the role of Defense Minister while he was serving as Prime Minister. Two original binder holes along right edge, not affecting text, and minor soiling; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$3,950**



Alexander's Ragtime Band

14. BERLIN, IRVING. 1888-1989. Russian-born American composer and songwriter. **SIGNED VINTAGE SHEET MUSIC** for the song "Alexander's Ragtime Band" from the 1938 Twentieth Century Fox film of the same name starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Ethel Merman. This film was nominated for six Academy Awards in 1939, including two for Berlin – Best Music and Best Writing. Inscribed on the cover in black ink, *"For Lew Pollack, all good wishes from Irving Berlin"*. Fellow film composer **Lew Pollack** (1895-1946) enjoyed a lengthy, 25-year career as a Hollywood film composer, writing songs for over 40 pictures including *Lady, Let's Dance* (MGM, 1944), for which he was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Song ("Silver Shadows and Golden Dreams"). Among his best known songs of the 20s and 30s are "Charmaine", "Diane", "Miss Annabelle Lee" and "Two Cigarettes in the Dark." He was one of the charter inductees to the Songwriters' Hall of Fame in 1970. A great association between these two songwriters. In fine condition. (#23353) **$1,950**



Massachusetts tells North Carolina of her decision to attend the Annapolis Convention, the precursor to the Constitutional Convention

15. Bowdoin, James. 1726-1790. Revolutionary statesman, merchant and governor. **Historic Letter Signed** as **Governor of Massachusetts**, One page, Folio, dated March 30, 1786 from Boston. Written to **Richard Carwell**, then serving as Governor of North Carolina. In full:

> *"Pursuant to the request of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that they have acceded to the proposal of the Assembly of Virginia, for holding at Annapolis in Maryland, a Convention of Delegates from the several States in the Union, for the purpose of considering the Trade of the United States, and their Resolve upon the Subject is enclosed."* Signed at the lower right, *"James Bowdoin"* in bold dark ink.

Under the Articles of Confederation, the thirteen states operated more or less independently of one another—the "United States" were then considered a rather loose plural group of mini-nations instead of a single national entity. The Articles did not give enough power to the central government: there was no chief executive to enforce the laws; the Congress had no power to make the states pay taxes, nor could it control trade or prevent the erection of internal tariff barriers between the states; and no mechanism existed for settling disputes among the states.

The **Annapolis Convention** was organized by James Madison, who had been a key figure in Virginia's call for a convention of states to discuss uniform regulation of interstate commerce; this issue provided the pretext for reviewing the entire Articles of Confederation. In Annapolis, Madison was joined by eleven other representatives from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York. (The other eight states were not represented, despite Massachusetts having authorized a delegate per this letter.) The absence of so many states and the conflicting instructions given to the delegates prevented the meeting from accomplishing its stated purpose. But the strong nationalism of these dozen men compelled them to recommend an official convention to revise the Articles in a report, written by Hamilton, to the individual state legislatures and Congress. Congress endorsed the call for a convention to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May of 1787; meeting in secret, this convention would quickly vote to discard the Articles and draft a new Constitution in its stead.

At the time of this letter, the United States was at a perilous crossroads, as it appeared that the individual states would go their separate ways. Before there could be a "Constitutional Convention" in which a stronger federal government was created, each of the thirteen state legislatures had to be convinced to send delegates—not an easy task in the post-colonial environment. Some of the southern agrarian states and the smaller northern states with limited economic power were reluctant to alter the present Confederation. This letter from Bowdoin to Carwell is a revealing document of the delicate nature of interstate politics during this chaotic period leading up to the creation of a strong national government.

Archivally reinforced edges, and some minor stains to the body of the letter; overall, in fine condition. The handwritten text and closing signature are exemplary. (#) **$9,500**

16. Brando, Marlon. b. 1924. American film actor. **Vintage Signed Postcard Photograph**, 3 1/2 in. x 5 1/2 in., signed on the image in blue ink, *"Marlon Brando"*. In fine condition. (#23383) **$495**

Pres. James Buchanan reluctantly accepts the resignation of Indian Affairs Commissioner James Denver, with a special mention of his recent service as Territorial governor of Kansas during the "Bleeding Kansas" period

17. BUCHANAN, JAMES. 1791-1868. 15th President of the U.S. (1857-1861). **EXCEPTIONAL AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, One page, Quarto, dated March 13, 1859. Written to California Representative James W. Denver (1817-1892). Denver had recently served as the Territorial Governor of Kansas; the capitol city of Colorado is named in his honor. At this time, Denver was serving as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Buchanan pens (in full):

"My dear Sir

It is, with sincere regret, that I accept your resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Your conduct in that highly responsible office has received my cordial approbation as well as that of the Secretary of the Interior. It will be difficult to supply your place.

But I cannot consent to sever our official connection, without expressing my lasting obligation to you for the able, discreet, firm & successful manner in which you performed your duties as Governor of Kansas under the most difficult & trying circumstances.

Wishing you health, prosperity & success throughout life, I remain your very respectfully, James Buchanan"

During the late 1850s, the Kansas Territory had become a bloody battleground over slavery, as abolitionists worked to bring the region into the Union as a free state, while southerners promoted its admission as a slave state. Although personally opposed to slavery on moral grounds, Buchanan felt constitutionally bound to uphold it and favored the admission of Kansas as a slave state. The first Territorial governor of Kansas, Robert J. Walker, convened a state constitutional convention at Lecompton, but it was tarnished by the boycott of the antislavery elements. Sensing their opportunity, the proslavery attendees quickly passed a resolution calling for the admission of Kansas as a slave state. A vitriolic battle in Congress ensued, and after a three-year crusade the Abolitionists (led by Stephen A. Douglas) had gained enough support in both houses to bring Kansas in as a free state, setting the stage for southern secession.

Meanwhile, the wrangling in Washington manifested itself in a violent way within the Territory proper, effectively turning Kansas into a war zone and causing the territory to be dubbed "Bleeding Kansas", as pro-slavery southerners and abolitionist northerners fought to seize control of the Territory's government. The wave of lawlessness sweeping Kansas had defied control by successive governors and President Buchanan, seeking a strong man to take charge of the situation, turned to James Denver in the autumn of 1857. He reluctantly consented, becoming secretary of the Territory of Kansas in December 1857, and governor in May 1858. Acting with great decision and impartiality, and impervious to threats, in less than a year he had restored law and confidence, and when he resigned as governor in October 1858, violence and intimidation had ceased and the government was functioning normally. Denver then resumed his commissionership of Indian Affairs (which he had left to take office in Kansas), and assisted in the separation of Colorado from Kansas before resigning the post on March 13, 1859, prompting this letter from Buchanan.

Excellent associations in this superb pre-war letter, as Buchanan praises the service of James Denver during this violent and contentious period on the western frontier. (#23292) **$4,950**

Catherine the Great sends warm New Year's greetings to her sister

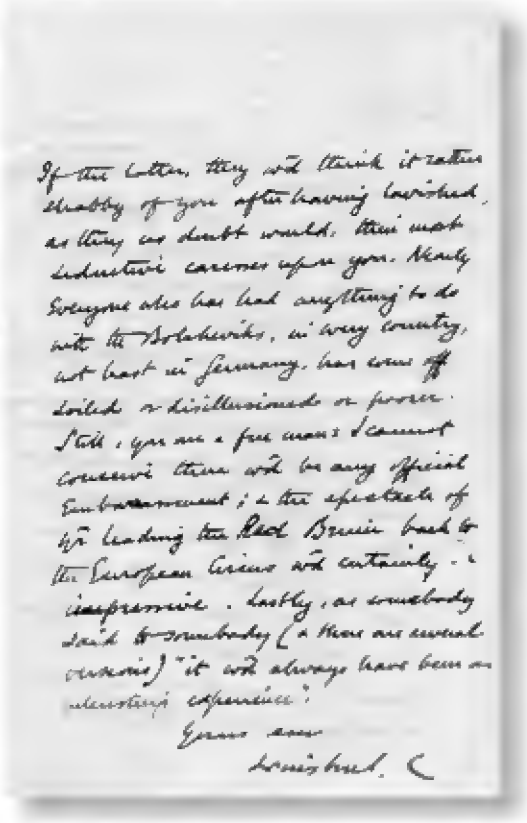
18. CATHERINE II THE GREAT. 1729-1796. Empress of Russia (reign: 1762-96). **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Small Quarto, dated January 9, 1793. Written in French to her sister, Her Highness the Princess of Anhalt Zerbsh. *"Madame, my sister. The good wishes that your Serene Highness has sent me at the occasion of the changing year have pleased me notably. I beseech her to be convinced in return of the most perfect feelings towards her, and sincere best wishes that they dictate for her continuous prosperity. My friendship is as much as true as it is tender. Madame my sister, From your Serene Highness, The very affectionate sister Catherine".* In fine condition. The signature is immaculate. (#23415) **$2,950**

Raymond Chandler abandons Hollywood for the peace and quiet of La Jolla, and returns with vigor to a number of literary projects

19. Chandler, Raymond. 1888-1959. American mystery writer. **Typed Letter Signed,** One page, Quarto, on Raymond Chandler personal letterhead stationery, November 5, 1946, written to his literary agent *"Swanie"*, Mr. H.N. Swanson, 8523 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood 46, California. Chandler writes (in full):

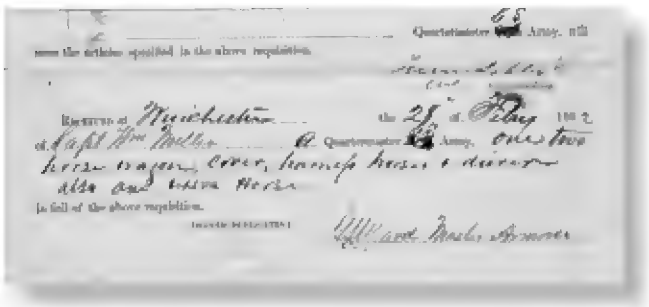
> *"Dear Swanie:*
>
> *In answer to yours of December 2nd about Sandoe's Anthology* [James Sandoe's short story anthology, Murder: Plain And Fanciful], *the only comment I have to make is that I would like to oblige this man if possible, but I don't want to let him have that particular story. One of these days, I hope to compile a book with some such title as 'Murder by Magic', which would contain a group of fantastic stories on the same order as 'The Bronze Door'.*
>
> *I am writing to William Targ about the introduction he wants, — that is, I don't know when he wants it nor whether 750 words is a downward or upward limit. As you know, I am a guy who never says one thing when four will do.*
>
> *I am still waiting for some work from Pete about how or in what form to ask Sanders for my files. Yours, Ray"*

In 1946, Chandler decided to end his short-lived and rocky relationship with Hollywood. Heading south, he bought a house overlooking the coast of La Jolla, a little hamlet just north of San Diego, whereupon he immediately resumed work on his fifth Marlow novel, The Little Sister. In fine condition. (#23349) **$2,950**

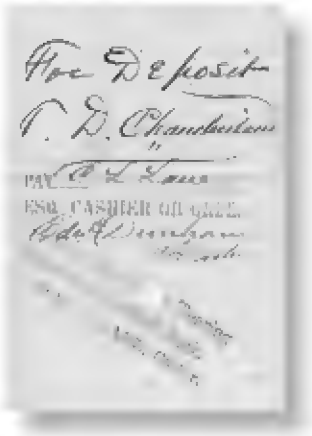


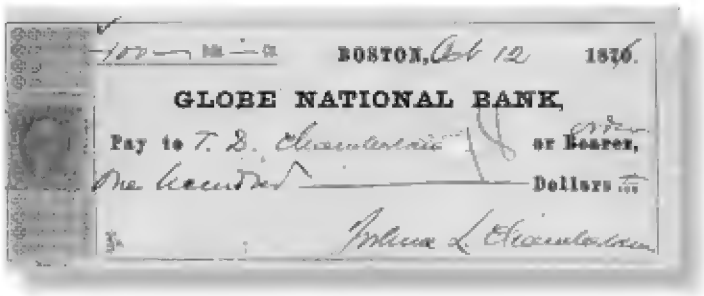
Winston Churchill holds a dim view of the new Russian regime: *"Nearly everyone who has had anything to do with the Bolsheviks, in every country, not least in Germany, has come off soiled or disillusioned or poorer"*

20. Churchill, Winston. 1874–1965. British political leader, statesman and author. **Wonderful Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, dated February 9, 1928. Written to William Maxwell Aitken, Lord Beaverbrook (1910-1954), a Canadian who had made his fortune in cement. He later moved to England, and became one of the largest media tycoons in the world, owning four newspapers. He was also a prolific writer. During WWII, he served in Churchill's War Cabinet. Churchill pens (in full): *"My dear Max, Of course it wd be frightfully interesting & even thrilling to go to Russia; & I can sympathize with yr curiosity. It wd. not make an irreparable breach in our friendship. But can you expect me, of all others, to recommend you to go? You wd. certainly find yourself in the following dilemma: either you wd. speak up for them or on yr return, or you wd. run them down. It you did the former, you wd. probably (unless they have changed v[er]y much) run counter to prevailing public opinion here. If the latter, they wd. think it rather shabby of you after having lavished as they no doubt would, their most seductive caresses upon you. Nearly everyone who has had anything to do with the Bolsheviks, in every country, not least in Germany, has come off soiled or disillusioned or poorer. Still, you are a free man – I cannot conceive there wd be any official embarrassment; & the spectacle of yr leading the Red Bruin back to the European Circus wd certainly be impressive. Lastly, as somebody said to somebody (& there are several versions) 'it wd always have been an interesting experience'. Yours ever, Winston C".* Two original binder holes along the left edge; overall, in very fine condition. (#23305) **$9,500**



21. [CIVIL WAR]. ASHBY, TURNER. 1828-1862. Confederate cavalry officer, one of "Stonewall" Jackson's most trusted subordinates. **SIGNED C.S.A. RECEIPT**, 3 ¾ in. x 8 in., dated February 29, 1862, from Winchester, Va. The receipt is for *"one two horse wagon, cover, harness horses & driver also one extra horse"* from a Capt. Wm. Miller, asst. quartermaster. Signed at the upper right *"Turner Ashby, Col."* Interestingly, the *"U.S."* in *"U.S. Army"* is crossed out at the upper right, and replaced with *"C.S."* In very fine condition. Autographs of this famous Confederate cavalryman, who was killed in action during Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign, are quite scarce. Ashby was killed just three months later (June 6, 1862) during a rear-guard action. (#23323) **$795**





The Savior of Gettysburg, Col. Joshua Chamberlain of the 20th Maine Infantry, and his brother Tom

23. [CIVIL WAR]. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSHUA. 1828-1914. American army officer and educator, credited with saving the Union left flank at Gettysburg. **CHECK SIGNED BY BOTH**, dated October 12, 1870, filled out entirely in Joshua L.'s his hand to his brother *"T.D. Chamberlain"* in the amount of $100.00. Signed boldly at the lower right, *"Joshua L. Chamberlain"*, and endorsed by his brother on the verso. **Thomas D. Chamberlain**, who served under his famous brother the entire time he was with the 20th Maine, was captain of Co. G, and was also instrumental in securing the Union left flank on Little Round Top. On the second day of battle, the elder Chamberlain ordered his brother's company to the rear to "plug up that hole", where advancing Confederates were closing. Tom raced over with his men, and was nearly killed in the process when his revolver did not fire while facing a Confederate soldier at extremely close range. Thanks to the sharp shooting of two of his men, Tom was saved before the rebel had a chance to fire. Tom rose quickly in rank, and in acknowledgement of his heroics at Gettysburg and later at Five Forks, was brevetted colonel after the war. Cancellation hole in the center; overall, in fine condition with bright text and signatures. A great document signed by both of the famous Chamberlain brothers. (#23448) **$2,950**

Maj. Ellis Spear of the 20th Maine recounts the long and bloody campaigns of 1864, including the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House during the Wilderness Campaign

22. [CIVIL WAR]. SPEAR, ELLIS. 1834-1917. Union army officer, served as colonel of the famed 20th Maine Infantry, and was later brevetted brigadier general. During the Battle of Gettysburg, where the 20th Maine secured their immortal fame, Spear was serving as a captain. In the weeks following the battle, he was promoted to major, and served on the staff of Col. Joshua Chamberlain. **AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT** (unsigned), Five pages, Octavo, no date (though certainly written after the end of the war). This excellent manuscript describes the campaigns of 1864, when, after June 6, 1864, Col. Chamberlain was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade of the division and Maj. Spear assumed command of the regiment. Here, Maj. Spear describes the treacherous, close-quarters fighting at the Battle of Spotsylvania during the Wilderness Campaign, along with some other specific memories of that long year. A brief excerpt from the manuscript: *"For days and weeks we had incessant fighting or were compelled to be constantly prepared for a skirmish or pitched battle. All the way from the Rapidan to the James River the advance of our army was disputed inch by inch. We were seldom by day, out of sight of the enemy, or the hearing of his guns, and the weary marches by night over the wide Virginia roads or through strange woods and fields were enough to make the sturdiest veteran 'tired' even when thinking of it a quarter century afterwards."* Much more. Please call for a full transcription of this unique manuscript, penned by the commanding officer of the gallant 20th Maine. Some age toning; overall, in very good condition. (#23276) **$495**

In a post-war treatise on leadership, Gen. George Smith slowly comes to the realization that Gen. Grant was a poor military commander!

24. [Civil War]. Smith, William F. 1824-1903. American army officer, served as major general during the Civil War. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Octavo, dated March 11, 1891, from Philadelphia. Written to a *"Mr. Ropes"*. In part:

> *"I have been at work at the paper with more or less of diligence since Feb 1st at times I have thrown it down in disgust for one does not wish all the time to be Calling attention to violations of elementary principles and taking it up again I am convinced that I am writing a paper which might be acceptable to military students of a half century in advance but will not at all comport with present ideas of the public or of 99/100 of participators in the war. Do you see at what I am driving? Now there is an immense amount of labor in the work as I have laid it out much more than I thought for – and yet I thought it necessary to go over the whole ground to fix the value of the result or perhaps the value of Grant as a general. I thought to take this up to show how simple and clear and to the purpose were the plans of Johnston as developed by his aids and dispatches – nothing but my admiration of him as a general and feeling that his great qualities were unknown partly by his never failing bad luck and partly by the handicap which Mr. Davis put upon him and the insubordination which that brought about in certain of his subordinates who knew themselves strong in the favor of Davis. That got me into the thing and what will get me out? I have gone as far as the battle of Iuka which reflects no credit upon any one but the American soldier. That covers only a period of two months from Halleck's departure. Look at what there is between that and the crossing of the river. The paper would be too long to read to your people even if I could get it down. I cannot promise nor do I think I could have it done for I am of course taking great care not to make mistakes as one would ruin the force of the whole paper in my estimation. So I must beg you not to count on me as appearing before you this year. I send you on a copy of part of the opening and think when you read that you must agree with me that it is not suitable for present public opinion and may never be. In the part omitted I think of Grant with his varied success and unsettled reputation as the time he took up the command at Corinth that would shock many and the official proof of it would not convince people who would be of 'the same opinion still' I wish you [?] when to put your nose into the thing after a bit. Yours Ever, G.W. Smith"*

Though the Confederacy lost the war, it is now generally acknowledged that the battlefield prowess of their generals was far better than that of any of the long string of Federal commanders. Here, Smith echoes this opinion at a time when it was most unpopular. However, Smith's assessment of relative leadership skills during the war is perhaps not entirely unbiased. In the Spring of 1864, he commanded the XVII Corps of the Army of the James under B.F. Butler. Smith's failure to attack Petersburg vigorously on June 15th was a blunder that may have prolonged the war by months. Grant could have forgiven Smith if Smith had not quarreled with Butler to the point where one had to be removed. The decision was difficult, but Smith made it easier by criticizing Maj. Gen. George G. Meade in a manner that reflected poorly on Grant. He was removed from command on July 19th, and spent the rest of his life defending his war record.

Archival reinforcement to center vertical fold; overall, in fine condition. (#23268) **$795**

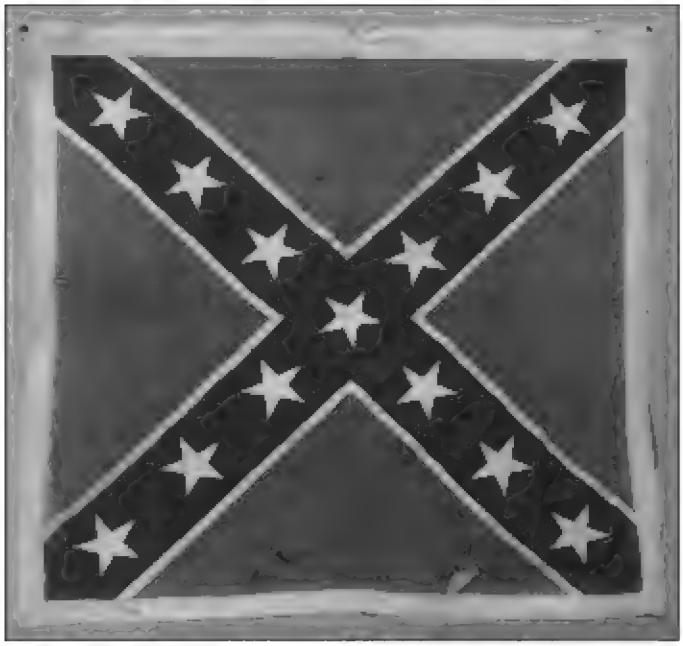
Rare invitation to the flag-raising ceremony over Fort Sumter shortly after its recapture, marking the end of the Civil War

25. [Civil War]. Townsend, Edward. 1817-1893. Assistant Adjutant General of the Army. **Historic Civil War Documents Signed**, a **State Invitation** to the **Ceremonial Flag Raising at Fort Sumter**, presented to the Governor of Missouri, Thomas C. Fletcher (1827-1899), an early Lincoln supporter, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Chickasaw Bayou, later brevetted brigadier general. The documents are dated March 30, 1865, from the War Department in Washington, D.C. The first document is an official invitation card from the office of the Secretary of War inviting *"Your Excellency the Gov. of Missouri"* to *"witness the ceremony of raising the United States Flag at Fort Sumter by Major General Anderson"* on April 14, 1865 — exactly four years after the surrender, which marked the beginning of the Civil War. The accompanying printed presentation letter offers the recipient passage on the Steamer *Arago*, leaving from New York on April 7 in company of General Anderson, to the ceremony at Fort Sumter in Charleston and back.

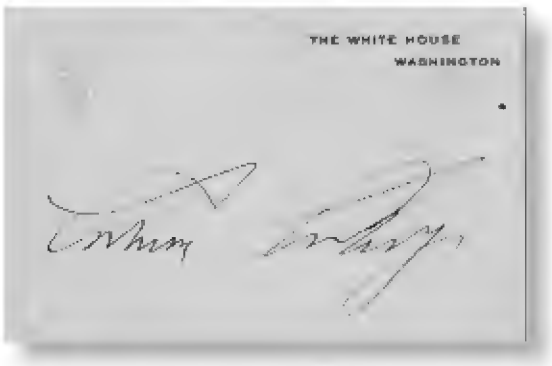
On April 14, 1861, after a thirty-four-hour bombardment, Major Robert Anderson, the Fort's commander, had asked for surrender terms. The Confederate authorities in Charleston allowed Anderson to ceremoniously lower and safeguard the Fort's tattered garrison flag (which had been a main target of rebel artillery). Anderson had been permitted a 100-gun salute, which, he sadly exclaimed was "scarcely enough".

Four years later on February 17, 1865, after repeated Union bombardments, the Confederates in turn evacuated the Fort, now little more than rubble. Recognizing the symbolic importance of the recapture of Sumter, a ceremony was planned in which Anderson would again raise the same tattered garrison flag that he had been forced to strike in 1861. The special event was open to northern dignitaries by invitation only. On April 14, the 60-year-old Anderson, "pale and silver-haired, still militarily erect…raised the same flag that had begun it all to the top of Sumter, along with a garland of roses." (Hendrickson, Sumter: The First Day of the Civil War)

A highly important Civil War document, in fine condition. (#) **$7,950**



26. [CIVIL WAR]. ORIGINAL UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA BATTLEFLAG, approx. 50 in. x 50 in., consisting of a red field on which is sewn a blue St. Andrew's Cross with white borders, and affixed with 13 white stars. The flag is made of bunting, and conforms to the Confederate style used in the summer of 1864; a United Confederate Veterans flag committee assigned these dimensions and characteristics to flags used for their official purposes between 1905 and 1915. It is most probable that this flag was obtained by a UCV member and used at official functions. The flag is in very fine condition, and comes with a letter of authenticity from Howard Madaus. A very impressive piece. (#) **$3,950**



27. COOLIDGE, CALVIN. 1872-1933. 30th President of the U.S. (1923-1929) after serving as Vice-President (1921-23) under Warren G. Harding. **WHITE HOUSE CARD SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, penned on a 4 1/4 in. x 2 3/4 in. White House card, in black ink, *"Calvin Coolidge"*. In fine condition. (#23330) **$295**

Confederate soldiers seize control of Georgia's Western & Atlantic railroad at gunpoint!

28. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. 1808-1889. President of the C.S.A. **CIVIL WAR-DATE LETTER SIGNED**, Two pages, Quarto, dated March 20, 1863, from Richmond, VA. Written to Georgia Gov. J. E. Brown (1832-94). Davis writes, in full:

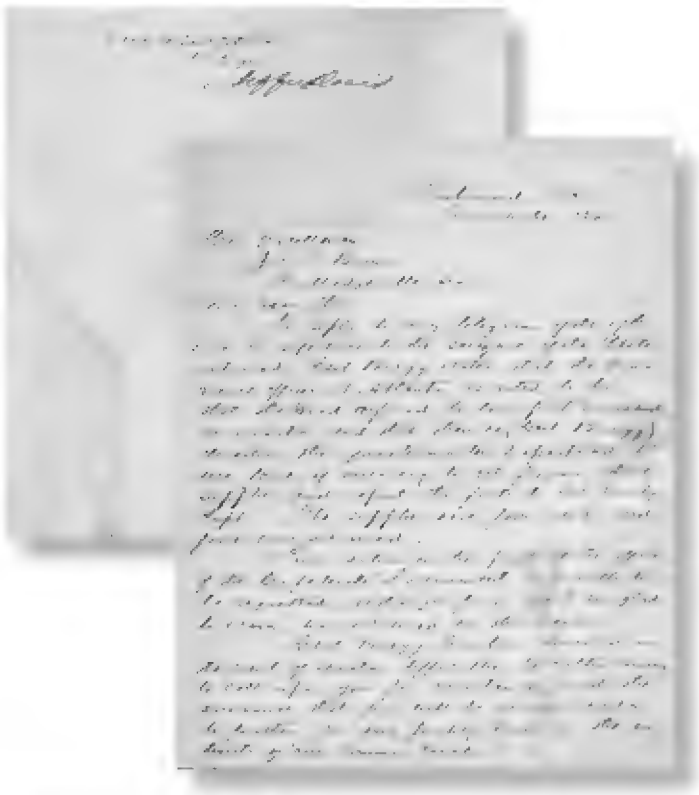
> *"My dear Sir: In reply to my telegram of the 17th inst. in reference to the seizure of the State railroad, Genl. Bragg states, that the Ordinance officer at Strauta asserted to him that the Road refused to transport arms and ammunition, and that then he (Genl. Bragg) directed the quartermaster's Department to use force, if necessary, to get forward these supplies, and report the facts to Col. Bradly, Supt. The supplies were forwarded, and force was not used. Such action on the part of the officer of the Confederate Government is much to be regretted; although force, as I am glad to learn, was not used in this case. Genl. Bragg has been directed in the event of similar difficulties hereafter arising, to call upon you for assistance, with the assurance that you will be always ready to further, in any proper manner, the interest of our common cause. Very respectfully & truly yours, Jeffn. Davis"*

The Western & Atlantic Railroad, owned by the state of Georgia, was the connecting link in a well devised system of railroads that made Georgia the Keystone State of the South, and Atlanta the Gateway City. The route today remains essentially as originally surveyed in the 1830s -- very crooked, one with total curvatures exceeding 10,000 degrees, which means that in a distance of 138 mi., the road makes about 28 complete circles. In his annual report of Sept. 30, 1860, the superintendent referred to the W&A RR as the "crookedest road under the sun", a colorful title that it still enjoys.

During the Civil War, the W&A RR was well used, shuttling provisions and troops between Georgia and the western theater. It also has a rich history. The year prior to this letter, it was the railroad on which James Andrews and his raiders hijacked the locomotive "The General" to begin the famous "Great Locomotive Chase"; in 1864, the railroad was essentially the route of The Atlanta Campaign all the way from the mountains of Tennessee to the city center. [After the war, Union General William T. Sherman wrote: "The W&A RR of Georgia should be the pride of every true American because by reason of its existence the Union was saved. Every foot of it should be sacred ground, because it was once moistened with patriotic blood. Over a hundred miles of it was fought in a continuous battle of 120 days, during which, night and day, were heard the continuous boom of cannon and the sharp crack of the rifle."]

In the incident referred to by Davis in this letter, Gen. Bragg, who had recently given his President some serious cause for concern with failures at Perryville and Murfreesboro, has resorted to extra-legal methods to deliver munitions and other supplies via the railroad. Davis takes great pains to mitigate his actions, writing the governor that this sort of lapse in judgment by any of his generals will no longer be accepted.

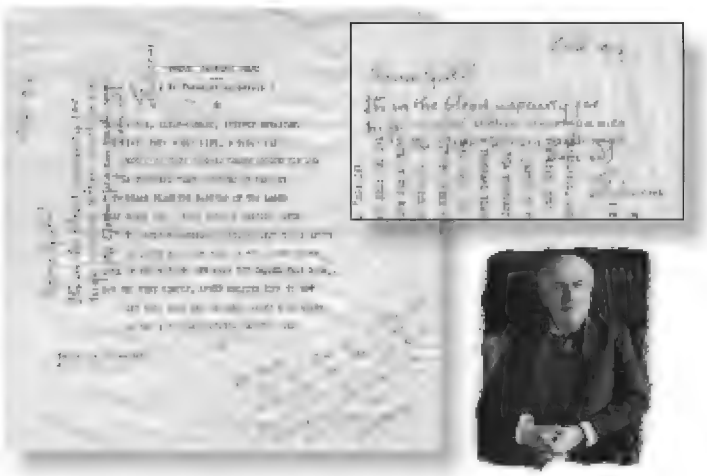
Excellent content relating to the historic Western & Atlantic Railroad, with a wonderful phrase of Southern solidarity at the conclusion from Davis. After the war, Gov. Joseph Brown would figure quite prominently in the success of the railroad, and under his administration in the 1870s after the railroad was privatized (and he had left government), net profits from its operation were increased four-fold. A portion of the lower right corner of the letter has had an old tape stain removed and restored, leaving a light stain; otherwise in fine condition with a pristine signature. (#23375) **$6,950**



Item 28 Jefferson Davis

Rare letter from Josephine Earp, wife of famed OK Corral gunman Wyatt Earp

29. Earp, Josephine. 1861-1944. Wife of legendary Western gunfighter Wyatt Earp. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated March 3, 1929. Written to John Flood of Los Angeles. In part: *"Just these few lines to tell you I got here al O.K. but I left my coat in the ladies dressing room in Los Angeles. I told the conductor and he phoned back from Glendale and they said the coat was there…"* Signed with sentiment in bold black ink, *"Sincerely your friend, Josephine Earp"*. An aspiring actress, Josephine Sarah "Sadie" Marcus left home (San Francisco) at age 17 to follow a theatre company. In 1880, she wound up in Tombstone, Arizona, as the companion of a bankrupt politician who had managed to charm her. Soon afterwards, she fell in love with Deputy Sheriff Wyatt Earp, and the two were married in San Francisco in 1882. The couple wandered throughout the West together until Wyatt Earp died in 1929. Until her death, Josephine defended her husband's reputation against unfavorable biographer's portrayals and, with some assistance, wrote her own work entitled *I Married Wyatt Earp*. In fine condition with a nice, dark signature. Also includes the original transmittal envelope filled out entirely in Josephine's hand. (#23401) **$4,950**



"Some Girl!" **– Thomas Edison is impressed with a young girl's poem honoring the life of Theodore Roosevelt**

30. EDISON, THOMAS. 1847-1931. American inventor. **WONDERFUL AUTOGRAPH STATEMENT SIGNED**, written on the transcription of a poem, entitled Where Banners Wave, written by a young girl to President Theodore Roosevelt. A notation at the bottom from William H. Meadowcroft, one of Edison's associates, reads: *"Mr Edison Isn't this fine for a little girl poet, 13 years old. She is the granddaughter of our good friend F.A. Whiting, the enthusiastic disc phono 'fan'. Meadowcroft"*. Edison writes in pencil along the left edge (vertically): *"April 1919 – Some Girl! It's in the blood capacity for high mental action accompanies the germ plasm although it is denied. Edison"*. In fine condition. (#22872) **$3,500**

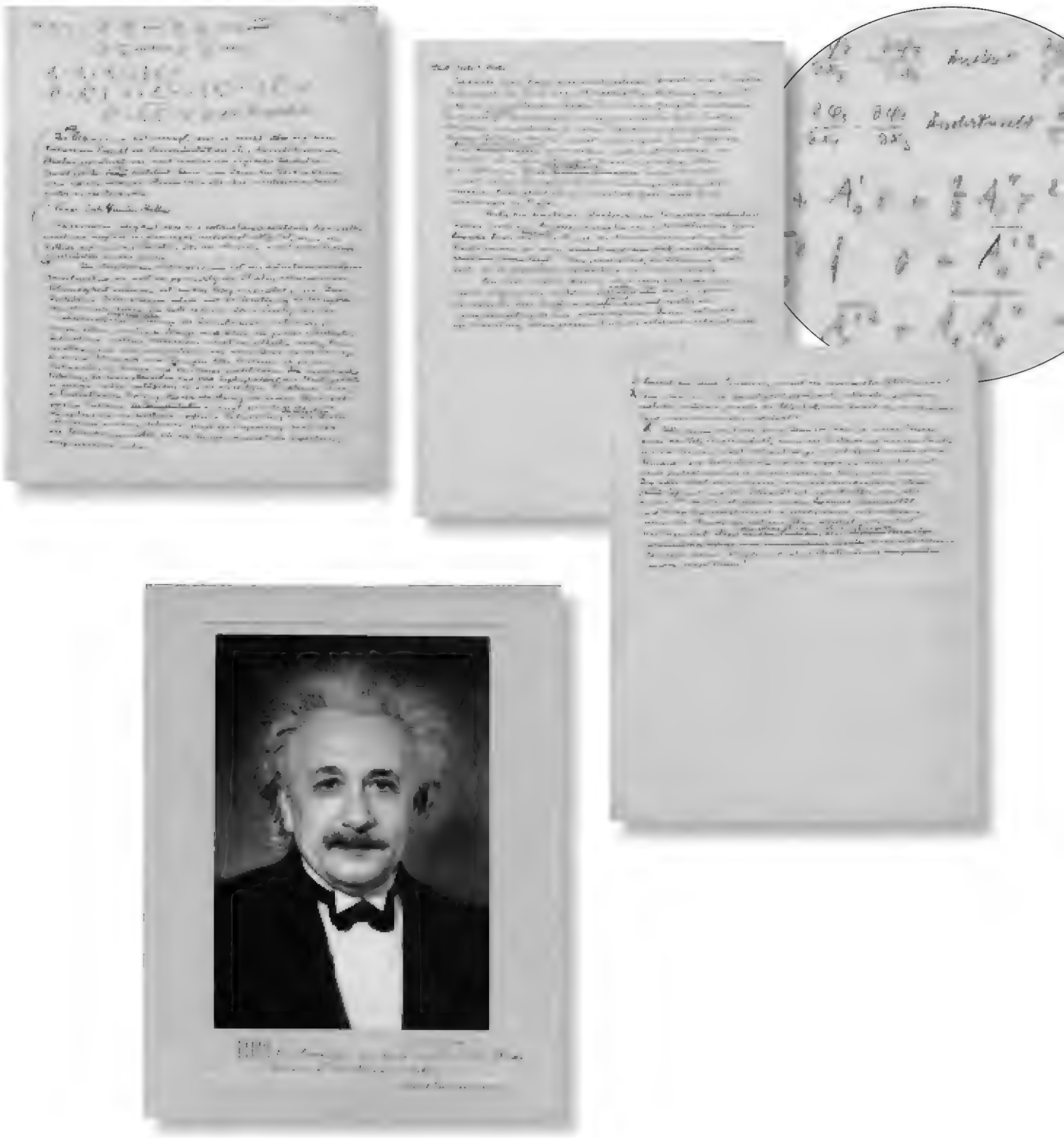
Undaunted by the failure of the League of Nations, Albert Einstein outlines his plan for the creation of a "World State" which is *"not only possible but is unconditionally necessary if the situation on our planet should not eventually become unbearable for humans"*

31. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. 1879-1955. German-Swiss-American theoretical physicist. **EXCEPTIONAL AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT (UNSIGNED)**, Three pages, Quarto, undated [though certainly post-WWI], in green ink.

Additionally, at the head, Einstein has written out, in pencil, a series of **HANDWRITTEN MATHEMATICAL EQUATIONS**. After review by an editor of the Einstein Papers Project at CalTech, they have been identified as equations in the field of electromagnetics. Depending on the actual date of the manuscript, they may also be relevant to Einstein's work on his **Unified Field Theory**. Einstein pens (in part):

> *"The League of Nations has failed because it wasn't based on the fact that its founding states would relinquish parts of their sovereignty and, furthermore, because it lacked any kind of executive power. A World State (great power) is capable of securing peace only if all its constituting member states turn over all their power to that one state.*
>
> *1 Question page 4*
>
> *I am convinced that an international political organization is not only possible but is unconditionally necessary if the situation on our planet should not eventually become unbearable for humans.*
>
> *The exaggerated nationalism is an artificially created frame of mind which is linked to the currently dominating necessity of being prepared for war. This exaggerated nationalism would disappear as soon as an impending danger if war is abolished. I furthermore believe that the geographically unbalanced distribution of raw material does not necessarily have to lead us into wars. As long as a nation has access to the necessary materials which it needs for its industrial development there is no problem for that nation to exist economically as the examples of Switzerland, Finland, Denmark & Norway, which counted before the war among the most flourishing countries within Europe, make abundantly clear.*
>
> *The securing of an unhindered distribution of raw material and free access to the market outlets would naturally be one of the most important functions of an international order (system). However, the solution of the inner economic-social problems could be left to the socio-political development of those states since the preparation for war as a way to deflect from the discontent of the population would not be a possibility.*
>
> *I believe that one actually can understand learned men, and artists have in the past had an impressive effect through their creations, even within the political sphere. However, in order to directly influence political events one must have the talent to be able to directly influence the actions of human beings. Such influence is often based on the capability to evoke feelings and personal trust rather than on the capability to clearly identify correlations. Some intellectuals therefore, in most cases, have little prospect to impress an audience. They furthermore very often lack the gift of quick decision making.*
>
> *Among the most meaningful American Statesmen it is most probably Wilson who represents the intellectual type. He too seems to not have been very talented when it came to people skills. His most impressive oeuvre, the League of Nations, after only superficial inspection seems to be a failure.*
>
> *According to my opinion, this oeuvre of his, which has been mutilated by his contemporaries and misunderstood by his compatriots, will, in due time be resurrected in a new and more viable form. Only then will one recognize the meaning of this great inventor.*
>
> *Doesn't this remark express an illicit optimism? Can one still strive towards an international order which is based on justice while we witness that across the Atlantic pure violence is destroying one democratic country after the other?*
>
> *Optimism is far from me since I have conditioned my remark by adding 'if the situation on our planet should not eventually become unbearable for humans.' Nobody will disagree that we presently are farther away from our goal than we have been 10 years ago. This wouldn't have happened if the democratic states would have demonstrated their Willingness to sacrifice and the solidarity they are showing now in times of distress. Willingness to sacrifice, solidarity and wise foresight prove to be extremely effective when the time of distress has not come yet. May our America be spared these times through the heroic acts of both its citizens & its statesmen!"*

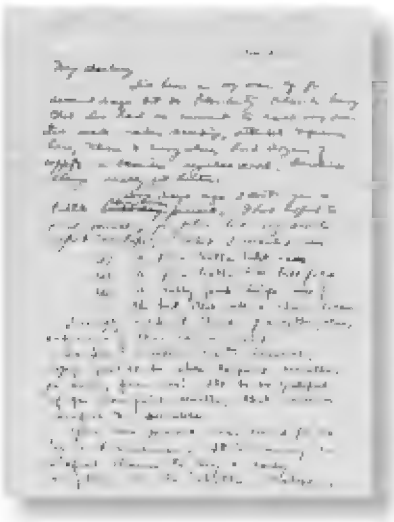
A courageous and politically revealing dissertation, along with some tantalizing equations in electromagnetics written out in longhand by Einstein. In fine condition. (#) **$29,500**

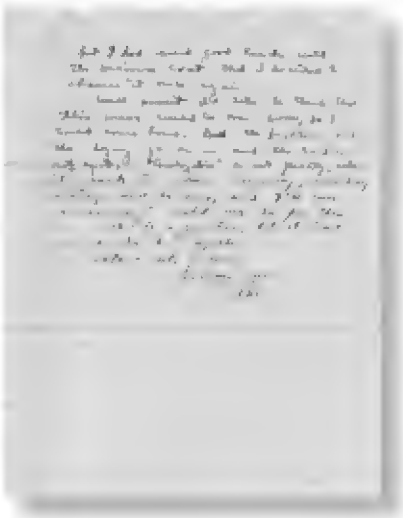


"In remembrance of happy musical evenings"

32. Einstein, Albert. Impressive Signed Photograph with Date, 7 in. x 9 in., black and white, of the physicist wearing a black-tie tuxedo. Inscribed in German on the matting, *"In remembrance of happy musical evenings, to Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Melzer, Albert Einstein 1935."*

Einstein began taking violin lessons at the age of six, though it wasn't until his discovery of Mozart's elegant violin sonatas at age 13 that he found true pleasure in music. Though Einstein's skill at the instrument fell somewhat short of that required to play the sonatas, he understood the easy grace and inherent beauty of these masterpieces. Einstein retained his love of music throughout life, and would often take part in "musical evenings" with friends and colleagues. He also participated in numerous benefit and charity performances for European refugees in the years leading up to the war. Minor emulsion chip at the upper right edge of the image; on the whole, in fine condition. Perfect for framing and prominent display. (#23012) **$4,950**





"...I'd like to think that this mess would be over soon, so I could come home. But the fighting and the dying go on... 'Civilization' is not pretty, when it resorts to war"

33. EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D. 1890-1969. 34th President of the U.S. (1953-1961). **WWII-DATE AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, Two pages, Quarto, dated November 22, 1944 from Versailles. Written to his wife Mamie. Eisenhower pens (in full):

"My Darling:

I've been in my main hq [headquarters] *for several days but so blankety blank busy that I've had no moment to call my own. I've made radio recordings, attended expenses here, there & every where, had dozens of appts – besides regular work. Sometime things really get hectic.*

Some days ago I sent you a little Christmas present. I had hoped to find something for John but my scouts report 'no hope.' What I wanted was

(1) a fine leather toilet case
(2) a fine leather bill fold
(3) a really good knife of the best steel, with a chain holder.

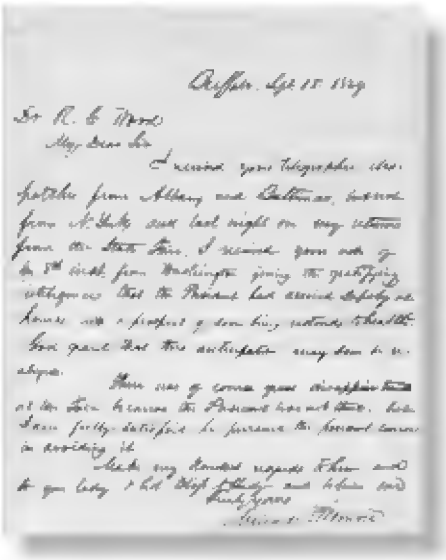
I simply couldn't think of anything else, and none of these can be found.

So I'm enclosing 25.00, herewith, hoping you'll be able to find something for him, from me! I'll be so grateful if you can find something that will be useful & durable.

Your own present was found for me by a Frenchman. It is running an awful chance to buy a lady anything in the 'clothes' category, but I had such good luck with the vicuna coat that I decided to chance it once again.

Well sweet I'd like to think that this mess would be over soon, so I could come home. But the fighting and the dying go on – and the end is not yet. 'Civilization' is not pretty, when it resorts to war. Anyway, some day victory will be ours, and I'll come a running! What we do from then on will be a question, but at least we can do it together. Lots & lots of love, Always, yours, Ike"

A great war-date ALS from the Supreme Allied Commander to his wife. In fine condition. (#) **$9,500**

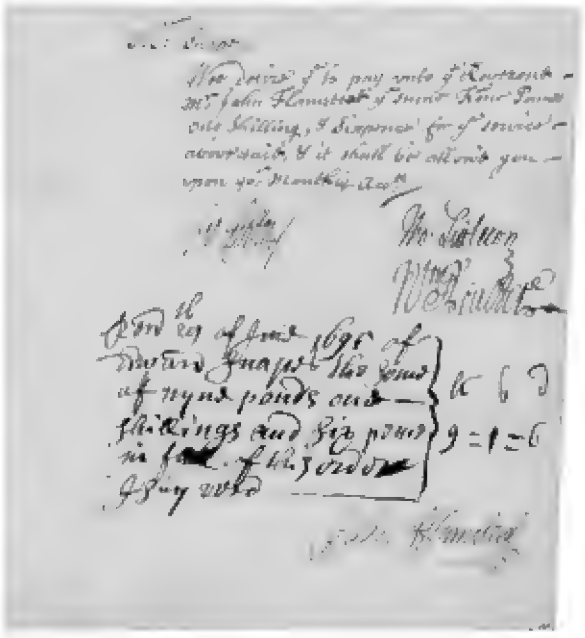


Just six months into the new administration, Former President Millard Fillmore shows concern for the health and well-being of the newest Chief Executive, Ulysses S. Grant

34. FILLMORE, MILLARD. 1800-1874. 13th President of the U.S. (1850-1853). **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, dated September 15, 1869 from Buffalo. Written to Dr. R.C. Wood. Fillmore pens (in part):

"...last night on my return from the State Fair, I received your note of the 8th inst from Washington, giving the gratifying intelligence that the President [**Ulysses S. Grant**] *had arrived safely at home, with a prospect of soon being restored to health. God grant that this anticipation may soon be realized. There was of course great disappointment at the Fair because the President was not there, but I am fully satisfied he pursued the prudent course in avoiding it..."*

Signed boldly at the close, *"Millard Fillmore"*. It is unclear what ailment prevented Grant from attending the New York State Fair. However, this wonderful letter shows a kinship of concern for one President towards another. Tipped to a larger leaf; on the whole, in very fine condition with bright text and signature. (#) **$950**



John Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal of England, whose work strongly influenced both Edmund Halley and Isaac Newton

35. Flamsteed, John. August 19, 1646 - December 31, 1719. English astronomer. The first Astronomer Royal of England (1675-1719), born in Denby, Derbyshire. He studied at Cambridge, and in 1676 instituted reliable observations at Greenwich, near London, providing data from which Newton was later able to verify the gravitational theory. **Rare Financial Document Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated June 29, 1695, no place. The document reads: *"Mr. Snapes – We desire you to pay unto the Reverend Mr. John Flamsteed the sum nine pounds one shilling & dispense for your service above said & it shall be allow'd you upon your monthly acct. Mr. Littleton… Rec'd 29th of June 1695 of Edward Snapes the sum of nine pounds one shilling and six pounds in full of this order. John Flamsteed".*

Flamsteed's main work was collecting improved observations and position measurements for stars, which finally led to the compilation of a large catalogue, *Historia Coelestis Britannica*, and an atlas of stars, *Atlas Coelestis*. Included in his careful observations were some interesting discoveries and unrecognized pre-discovery observations, such as a pre-discovery sighting of Uranus in December 1690 (cataloged as "34 Tauri" and recovered by Bode in 1785), as well as 16 nebulous patches and nebulous stars. He observed a total of 16 of these, including open cluster NGC 2244 (12 Monocerotis; Flamsteed's No. 916) on February 17, 1690, as well as an independent recovery of the previously observed (by Hodeirna) open clusters NGC 6530 (No. 2446), the cluster in the Lagoon Nebula M8 in 1680, and M41 (No. 965) on February 16, 1702.

In fine condition. Signed material from Flamsteed, as well as many other early astronomers and scientific pioneers, is exceedingly rare. Both the holograph text, and the signature on this document are quite bold and prominent. (#) **$2,950**

36. Gable, Clark. 1901-1960. American film actor. **Vintage Signed Postcard Photograph**, 3 1/2 in. x 5 1/2 in., boldly signed in the lower margin in blue ink, *"Clark Gable"*. In fine condition. (#23382) **$695**

In a kind but firmly written letter, Benjamin Franklin musters his enormous powers of diplomacy to settle a financial disagreement between himself and the heirs of one of his business partners

"But I think it contributes to the Duration of Friendship to keep its Accounts, & those of Business distinct & separate; and that an exact Justice in Pounds Shillings & Pence should be observed between Friends as between Strangers"

37. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. 1706-1790. American statesman, philosopher, author, inventor, printer and scientist. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED AND INITIALED**, Two pages, Folio, dated April 9, 1773. Written to Jane ("Jenny/Jenky") Parker, the wife of Revolutionary statesman Gunning Bedford, Jr. (1747-1812). Franklin refers to her with this affectation, as she is the daughter of a former business partner, **James Parker**, with whom Franklin had set up a printing business in New York. Later, while Franklin was abroad, Parker acted as his financial auditor in the business of Franklin & Hall of Philadelphia. Parker died two and 1/2 years prior on July 2, 1770; this letter is in regards to his estate, and apparently, some monies in dispute dating from his auditing services for Franklin. The elderly statesman pens (in full):

"Dear Jenky,

For so I must still call you, tho' you seem a little angry with me.—I received your Letter of Feb. 2. and shall examine the Accounts that are sent me from your Books, and write to you fully upon them very soon. In the mean time, you and Mrs. Parker may be assured that nothing will be expected or desired on my Part inconsistent with the Regard I always had for him and you and the ancient Friendship that so long subsisted between Mr. Parker and me, whose memory as an honest &worthy man I shall always honour. The Power of Attorney you mention and seem to take amiss, was a general one, to settle Accounts for me with any Person in my Absence. But since your Accounts are sent to me, I will endeavour to settle them myself. And desiring nothing but what is just, Shall be more pleas'd to find little due to me than much. In a letter some years since to Mr. Parker, I gave my Reasons for expecting his Bond, bearing Interest, whenever I advance'd considerable Sums of Money for him viz. because to serve him I took my Money out of other Hands where it bore Interest; - and when I bought Goods for him here and paid my Money for them, I charg'd no Profit or Commissions upon them, being no Merchant. Any Business he did for me I always was and shall be willing to allow for, to satisfaction, in Money; as well as to return kindness for kindness. But I think it contributes to the Duration of Friendship to keep its Accounts, & those of Business distinct & separate; and that an exact Justice in Pounds Shillings & Pence should be observed between Friends as between Strangers. I always intended making Mr. Parker an Allowance for the Time he spent and the Trouble he took in settling my Accounts with Mr. Hall after I left America. This is the only thing I at present recollect unsatisfy'd. But if Mrs. Parker, or you, or I myself, can find or recollect any thing else, it shall be allow'd for. And notwithstanding what said above, of Interest, I think with Mrs. Parker that from the Time she render'd the Accounts, and offer'd as you say to pay the Ballance, no Interest should be charged. I received also for him here £64.3.0 Sterling, on Jan 14, 1772. from which time the Interest of that Sum must be struck off in the Bonds. It was upon my Application here that the Quarter's Salary after your good Father's Death was allowed and if it is yet paid, it will be. I suppose Mr. Potts has desired Mr. Golden to receive for the Newspapers. If so I think you had better pay it there out of the Money you are to receive from the Office. If not, I will pay him here, as you desire it. Presenting affectionate Respects to your good Mother and my Compliments to Mr. [Gunning] *Bedford tho' unknown, to whom with yourself I wish all Happiness in your Marriage; being ever with sincere Regard*

Your affectionate Friend

B Franklin

P.S. The £135.0.0 remitted in March 1770, was part of a Bill of £250 Sterl. Watts L McEvers on Mess Harley and Drummond, dated Feb 28, 1770. concerning which your Father thus write home in his Letter of March 8.

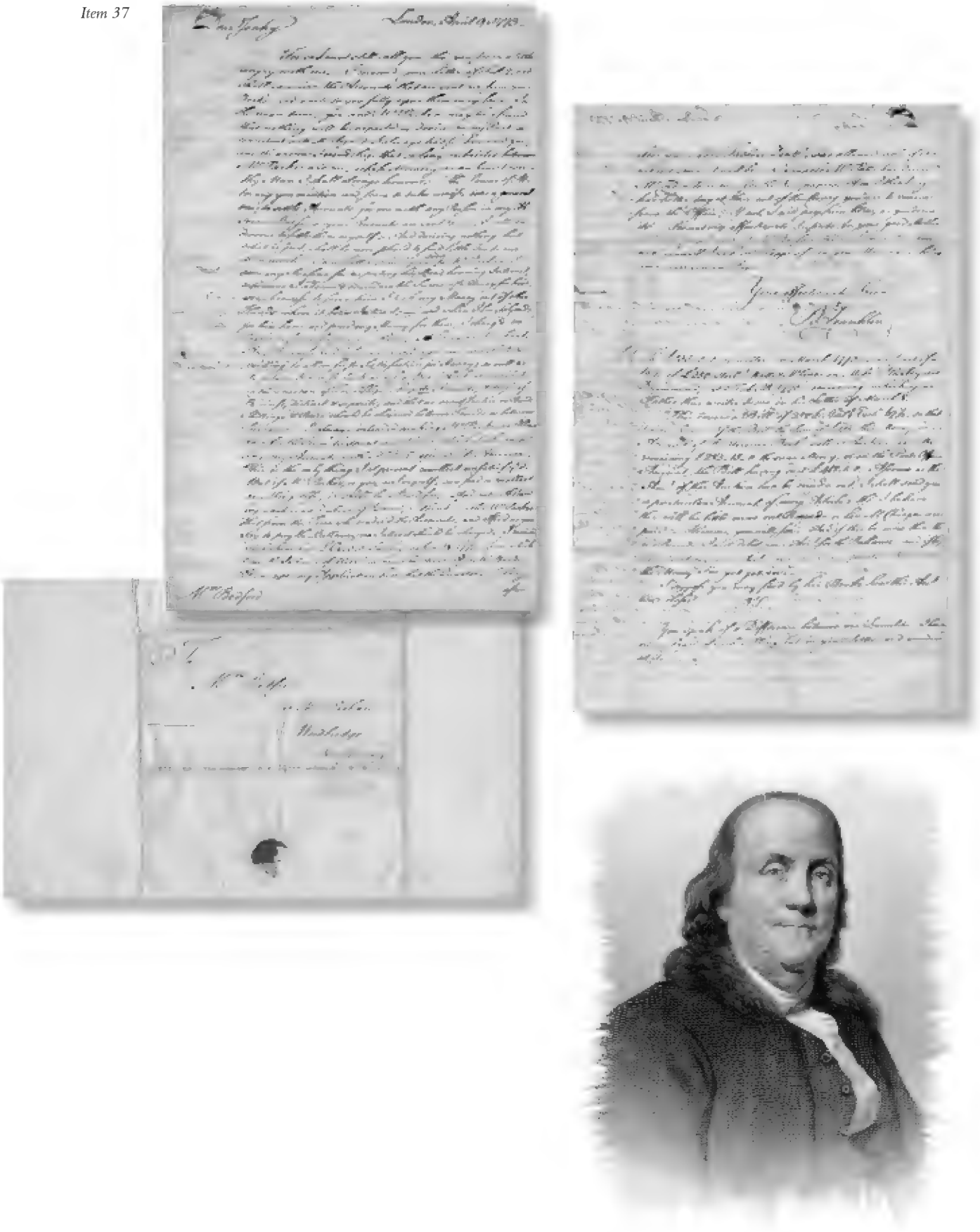
'This covers a Bill of 250£ Sterl Exch 67 so that it rises here. Of there Bill the Sum of £135 this money is on Account of B. Mecom's Books sold at Auction and the remaining £283.15.0 the same money is on the Post Office Account, the Bill having cost £418.5.0, As soon as the Acct. of the Auction can be made out, I shall send you a particulars Account of every Article: tho' I believe there will be little more net proceeds when all Charges are paid-However you will see. And if this be more than the net Proceeds I will debit your Acct. for the Ballance and if less will debit me own Acct and credit you for it. This is all the Money I've yet got in,'

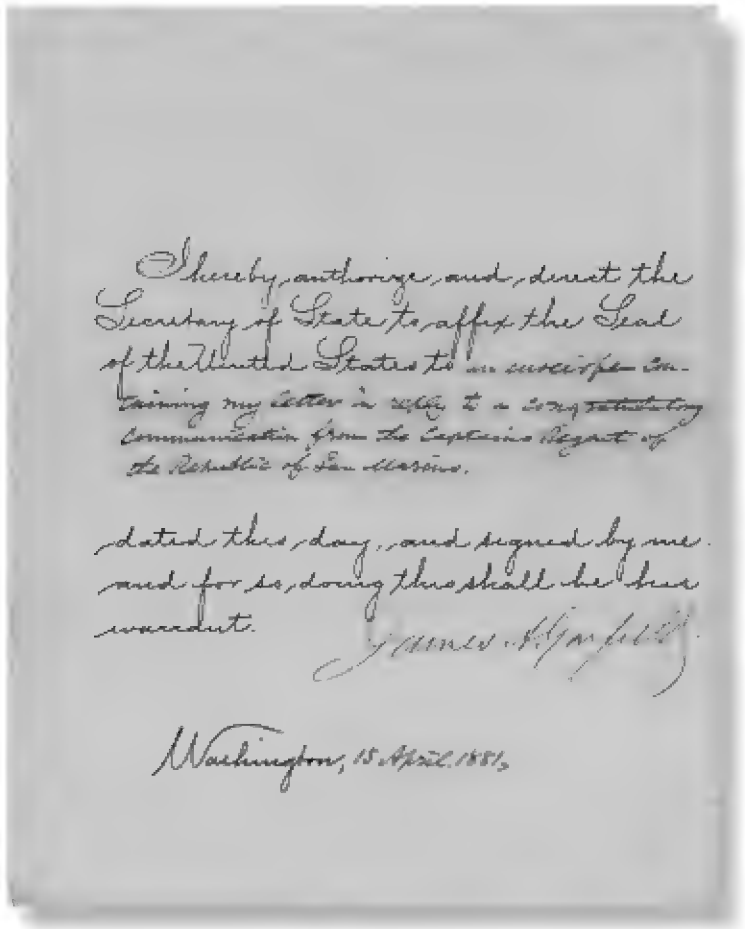
I suppose you may find by his Books how this Acct was closed-BF

You speak of a Difference between our Families. I have never heard of such a thing but in your letter, and wonder at it."

In fine condition with a beautiful full signature and ornate paraph. The associations in this letter are quite interesting, especially the insinuation of bad blood between the Franklins and the Parkers, as alluded to by Jane Parker, and dismissed by Franklin. (#) **$45,000**

Item 37




I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to an envelope containing my letter in reply to a congratulatory communication from the Captains Regent of the Republic of San Marino.

dated this day, and signed by me. and for so doing this shall be his warrant.

James A. Garfield

Washington, 15 April 1881.

President James Garfield acknowledges a congratulatory letter from the Republic of San Marino upon his Inauguration

38. GARFIELD, JAMES. 1831-1881. 20th President of the U.S. (March 4 - September 19, 1881). **RARE LETTER OF STATE SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, One page, Quarto, dated April 15, 1881 from Washington, D.C. The letter reads, *"I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to an envelope containing my letter in reply to a congratulatory communication from the captain's Regent of the Republic of San Marino, dated this day and signed by me: and for so doing this shall be his warrant."* Signed boldly in black ink, *"James A. Garfield"*.

Just five months prior to the date of this letter, President-elect Garfield commented to his friend, Sen. John Sherman, "*...assassination can no more be guarded against than death by lightning, and it is not best to worry about either.*" However, it was a deranged idealist, Charles J. Guiteau, who would soon turn this off-the-cuff remark into one of the most tragic events in U.S. history. After stalking the President for six weeks, Guiteau finally encountered him on July 2, 1881, in the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station in Washington, where President Garfield was walking arm in arm with Secretary of State James G. Blaine to a waiting train. Garfield received two gunshot wounds from a .44 British Bulldog, fired by Guiteau at close range from behind. One grazed the President's right arm, passing through his right coat sleeve, doing no permanent damage. The second bullet entered his lower back, striking the 11th rib. It deflected to the left, passed beneath the back bone, and chipped fragments off of the vertebrae before curving upward; it lodged near the pancreas, two and one-half inches to the left of the spine. Guiteau surrendered to the police. For eighty days, the wounded President slid slowly toward death; Garfield died on September 19, 1881, and Chester A. Arthur took the Oath of Office.

Due to his short tenure in office, letters of Garfield as President are exceedingly rare. In fine condition. (#23380) **$12,500**

Rep. James Garfield, later the second President to be assassinated, writes to Schulyer Colfax about meeting Lincoln's funeral train at its Cleveland stop

39. Garfield, James. Poignant Autograph Letter Signed, Three pages, Quarto, dated May 2, 1865 from Hiram, Ohio. Written to Speaker of the House **Schulyer Colfax**. Garfield pens (in full):

> *"My Dear Colfax,*
>
> *Your welcome letter of the 26th came July to hand. I went to Cleveland on Friday last to meet the funeral cortege in hopes of seeing you or hearing from you - but found you did not accompany it. I would love above all things to enjoy the happiness your society on such a trip - and it especially suits my plans to know that your change of programme leaves onto Oregon for I could not well go there…My wife joins one in much love to you and yours, Fraternally, J.A. Garfield"*

Although Washington officials wanted Lincoln buried in the Capitol, a Springfield delegation persuaded Mrs. Lincoln to choose their Illinois home. The National Lincoln Monument Association purchased a lot on the site of the present Illinois Capitol.

Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, who had himself narrowly escaped death in the Lincoln conspirators' complex plot, arranged the itinerary of the funeral train which would carry Lincoln's body back to Springfield. He by and large duplicated the route of the 1861 inaugural train but left Pittsburgh and Cincinnati off and added Chicago.

On Tuesday, April 18, 1865 Lincoln's body, clad in his Second Inauguration suit, was laid in a $1500 open casket in a catafalque in the East Room of the White House. At noon on Wednesday, the first of many funeral services for Lincoln occurred. The Rev. Phineas D. Gurley preached the funeral sermon. Robert Todd Lincoln was present, but Mrs. Lincoln and Tad stayed away. At 2 pm, a hearse carried the body in a long procession to the Capitol, where the open coffin was on view the rest of that day and all the day following.

Early on the morning of Friday, April 21, the body was placed on a train along with his late son Willie's coffin, which had been disinterred at Mrs. Lincoln's request to be buried with his father's coffin in Springfield.

The funeral train arrived at Cleveland on April 29 at 7:00 am, where it remained until midnight, bound for the next stop at Columbus. Practically every town along the route from Washington to Springfield prepared a funeral arch, tolled bells, fired salutes, and turned out large delegations of mourners to watch the train pass (at less than 5 miles per hour). Altogether the train traveled 1662 miles and arrived only 1 hour late in Springfield on May 3, the day after the present letter was written.

Around noon on Thursday, May 4, the coffin was sealed. Lincoln's body was carried in a long procession to Oak Ridge Cemetery, where it was placed in a temporary vault, and Methodist Bishop Matthew Simpson delivered the funeral oration. The dramatic, 16-day long funeral was a fitting tribute to a beloved Chief Executive — the first U.S. President to be assassinated — and launched the Lincoln legend. [Abraham Lincoln (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982), by Mark E. Neely, Jr.]

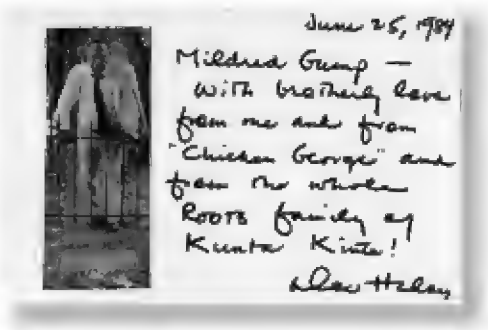
An exceptional letter from a seminal moment in U.S. history. In very fine condition. (#) **$3,950**

George Gershwin signed photo with the primary theme of *An American in Paris*

40. GERSHWIN, GEORGE. 1898-1937. American composer. **WONDERFUL VINTAGE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH** with an **ADDITIONAL AUTOGRAPH MUSICAL QUOTATION**, 8 in. x 10 in., sepia-tone, a profile view of Gershwin seated at the piano, his hands floating over the keyboard. Inscribed in the lower margin in black ink, *"To Mr. Hornikel – In sincere thanks & remembrance for the good time I had in Cincinnati. Sincerely, George Gershwin, Mar. 1929"*. To the left of the inscription, Gershwin then pens four bars of music, being the famous primary theme of his orchestral piece, *An American in Paris*, which debuted just three months prior on December 13, 1928 at Carnegie Hall. The 1951 MGM film of the same name was inspired by this piece. The inscribee, *"Mr. Hornikel"*, is perhaps an artist manager or other such official in Cincinnati, home of the famous Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra along with a world-renowned Conservatory of Music at the University of Cincinnati. An amazing signed photograph, easily the finest Gershwin signed photograph we've ever encountered. Mounting remnants on verso; overall, in very fine condition. (#23387) **$12,500**

Ira Gershwin's contract with MGM for the celebrated musical *An American in Paris*!!

41. GERSHWIN, IRA. 1896-1983. American lyricist, the brother of famed American composer George Gershwin. **EXCEPTIONAL TYPED CONTRACT SIGNED**, Six pages, Quarto, on MGM letterhead stationery, dated December 27, 1949. The lengthy contract sets forth the agreement between Ira Gershwin and MGM for the lyrics and music to *An American in Paris*, which featured such memorable tunes as *"I Got Rhythm"* and *"Embraceable You"*. Among many other legal stipulations, MGM agrees to pay Ira the sum of $56,250, payable in three installments. Also, the contract states in typical studio jargon *"You agree to conduct yourself with due regard to public conventions and morals and agree that you will not do or commit any act or thing that will tend to degrade you in society or bring you into public hatred, contempt, scorn or ridicule, or that will tend to shock, insult or offend the community or ridicule public morals or decency, or prejudice us or the motion picture, theatrical, television or radio industry in general."* This is the famous "conduct" clause for which the studios are so often chastised, and by which they kept their contract players firmly under their collective thumbs!! Finally, the contract establishes the screen credit to be given to Ira: *"...we agree to give you credit on the positive prints of our said photoplay now entitled 'AN AMERICAN IN PARIS' in substantially the following forms: 'Lyrics by Ira Gershwin'"*. Signed boldly at the lower left corner of the last page, *"Ira Gershwin"*. A fantastic, original document from arguably the greatest musical of all time!! In very fine condition. (#23350) **$2,950**



"With brotherly love from me and from 'Chicken George' and from the whole Roots family of Kunta Kinte!"

43. Haley, Alex. 1921-1992. American author. **Autograph Statement Signed**, on a 4 1/2" x 7" card, dated June 25, 1984, with a small printed color image of Haley affixed at the left. Signed in bold black ink, *"Mildred Gump – With brotherly love from me and from 'Chicken George' and from the whole Roots family of Kunta Kinte! Alex Haley"*. Wonderful, good-natured sentiment from Haley, and a nice association with his magnum opus, Roots. In fine condition. **$395**

A California 49er writes home with a colorful description of Gold Rush country

42. [California Gold Rush]. Packer, Mason R. California Gold Rush speculator. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, dated July 25, 1849, from Stockton, Calif. Written to his wife in Mystic, Connecticut, informing her of his progress en route to the gold fields near Sutter's Fort. In part:

> *"Tell Charles that he must be a good boy and mind his Mother in every particular and get his education if notion happens to me or him maybe I will bring him home some of the gold pieces but that is if I succeed in getting any which I think we shall as the reports hear at this moment is just about the same as we used to read them in the papers at Home before we left. I have not as yet been sorry that I started for California... The distance between Stockton and Sutter's Fort is said to be about 70 miles. Our passage and Freight Money amounted to between 7 and 8 Hundred dollars from San Francisco to this place. Freight is 3 dollars per one hundred pounds. You can not my Dear conceive or hardly imagine the exorbitant prices asked for the most trifling things but they think hear plenty cheap enough... We shall leave to night or tomorrow Night for the Maccallem a diggings on or about a branch of the San Joaquin distance about 70 or 80 miles from this place."*

On January 24, 1848, gold was discovered in the Sierra foothills of California by James W. Marshall, a New Jersey mechanic who was erecting a sawmill for entrepreneur Johann A. Sutter. Located on a branch of the American River in Eldorado County, in the lower Sacramento Valley, about 40 miles from present-day Sacramento, Marshall noticed small glittering flakes in the sluice, and exclaimed "Boys, I think I've found a gold mine!". The news, announced by Marshall to Sutter just four days later, soon spread across the country and stimulated the great California gold rush; impetus was lent by President James K. Polk's confirmation of the discovery in his annual message to Congress. Adventurers came from all parts of the U.S. and from overseas places as distant as China and Australia, and by the end of 1849, it is estimated the California population had swelled by 100,000. The influx of the "Forty-Niners" continued for the next two years, and led to California's unusually speedy admittance to the Union. By 1851, the annual output of gold rose to $55 million. Though many prospectors came to the Gold Country after selling all of their worldly assets to buy passage, most were soon penniless without having discovered so much as a flake of gold.

An excellent letter with much more great descriptive content about the boomtowns of California and the experiences of this early 49er. In fine condition. (#) **$950**

John Hancock appoints an ensign to the Continental Army just two weeks after the Battle of Bunker Hill, and two days before George Washington arrives in Cambridge to take command of his troops

44. Hancock, John. 1737-1793. American Revolutionary statesman. **Revolutionary War-date Appointment Document Signed**, One page, 14 1/2 in. x 9 1/2 in, dated July 1, 1775. The document appoints Cary McLullen an Ensign in *"Captain Williams's Company, in the 31st Regiment, Commanded by Col. Phinny"*. [Col. **Edmund Phinney** served as commander of the Massachusetts Regiment from May 19 to December, 1775]. Signed boldly at the lower right, *"John Hancock"* with his famous paraph, and countersigned by Charles Thomson.

This document is dated at a particularly important time in the history of Revolutionary America. On June 15, 1775, **George Washington** was appointed by unanimous vote of the Second Continental Congress to be Commander of the 17,000-man Continental Army. Two days later, (June 17, 1775) the **Battle of Bunker Hill** (actually on adjacent Breed's Hill) took place in Boston, with the British winning a costly victory in losing 1150 Regulars killed to just 441 Colonists. Two days after the date of this document on July 3, 1775, **George Washington** arrived in Cambridge, Massachusetts to assume formal command of the Continental Army.

Some paper loss, archivally filled, which affects about fifteen words of printed text, and one secretarial (handwritten) word in the body of the document. General soiling evident which is common to documents of this age; on the whole, in good condition with a bright signature. Perfect for framing and prominent display. (#23307) **$6,950**

Along with fellow Whigs Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, William Henry Harrison plots the overthrow of the Jacksonian Democrats in the next Presidential election

"Confidence in the weakness of our enemy has produced the most disastrous defeats on record"

45. HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY. 1773-1841. 9th President of the U.S. (March 4, - April 4, 1841). **Fantastic Political-Content Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, dated July 12, 1837 from North Bend, Ohio. Written to the influential New York City Whig organizer Mr. **Silas M. Stilwell** (1800-1881). Stilwell's two most important contributions to American politics were his staunch support of the abolition of imprisonment for debt (resulting in the Stilwell Act of 1831), and his connection with the reformation of the U.S. banking system. In fact, Stilwell broke with Jackson and the democrats after Jackson withdrew government deposits from the Bank of the U.S. in 1833. He reportedly refused an offer of a Cabinet post, extended by W.H. Harrison, because of his large financial losses in the Panic of 1837. Harrison pens (in part):

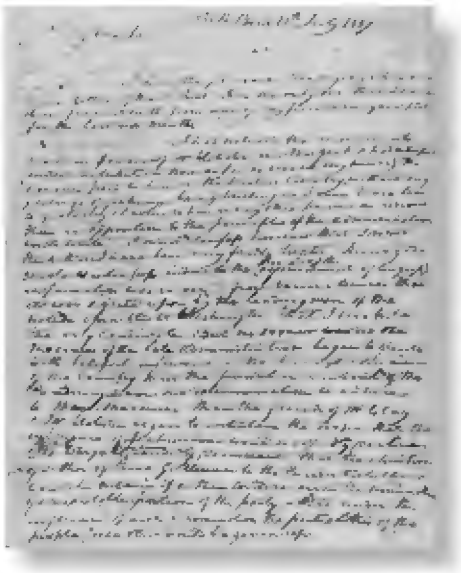
"My dear Sir…I had noticed the movements made in favor of Mr. Webster in New York & had witnessed (indeed contributed to them as far as was in my power) the honors paid to him in the Western Country, without any feeling of jealousy, being willing as I ever have been to yield my claims to him or any other person on whom those in opposition to the principles of the administration could unite. I must confess however that I do not think that I have been very fairly treated. During the worst winter (up indeed to the adjournment of congress) information was received from various sources that it was agreed upon by the leading men of the nation assembled at Washington that I was to be the only candidate. But no sooner did the measures of the late administration begin to operate with baleful influence on the business of the country and the present incumbent of the presidency his determination to adhere to the measures, than the friends of Mr. Clay & Mr. Webster began to entertain the hope that the influence of Jacksonism would so rapidly decline & the Whigs do become decidedly dominant that the elevation of either of these gentlemen to the Presidential chair would be certain if either could receive the nomination of a respectable portion of the party & that under the influence of such a nomination the partialities of the people for another would be given up. To this effort in their behalf I have no objection. Let the attempt be made & if it should succeed there is no one who will more strenuously exert himself for the consumation of their wishes than I will. It is however, I think necessary that the ground upon which these are expected to rest should be well reconnoitered. Confidence in the weakness of our enemy has produced the most disastrous defeats on record. There are unquestionably seeds of disaffection & symptoms of mutiny in the ranks of our enemy. It must be recollected however that their discipline is perfect, & their resources immense & their experience in the use of them, is transparent…To give a victory with a leader who did not possess the talents or the disposition to make the proper use of it would be bad indeed, but I do not know that defeat would be any better. Some of the chivalrous friends of Mr. Webster think otherwise. Defeat with an able leader is with them glory enough. But in the kind of battle that we are to fight, glory should be out of our calculation. That kind of glory which these gentlemen speak of dying hard. Ours is a civil war. The glory to be gained is not for the victory we may achieve but from the use we make of it… I am very truly yours W.H. Harrison"

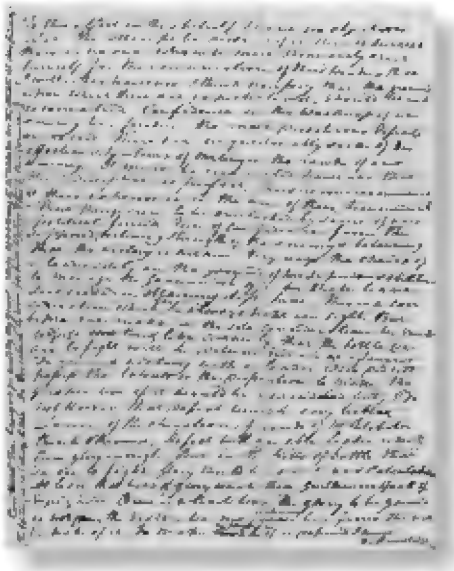
The arguments for a Whig national convention in the upcoming election of 1840 were debated rather strenuously in the inter-electoral years. Being a young party, the Whigs they did not hold a national convention in 1836, opting instead for a contingent of four regional nominees in hopes of drawing enough support away from the Democrats to throw the election to the House. In contrast, the highly organized and motivated Democrats of Andrew Jackson brought a wave of delegates "fresh from the people" to their national convention, and spoke with one voice for VP Martin Van Buren as their nominee. It was a crucial distinction in strategy between the parties, and led to a Whig defeat by a popular vote of 764,198 to 549,508, and by an electoral vote of 170 (15 states) to 73 (seven states).

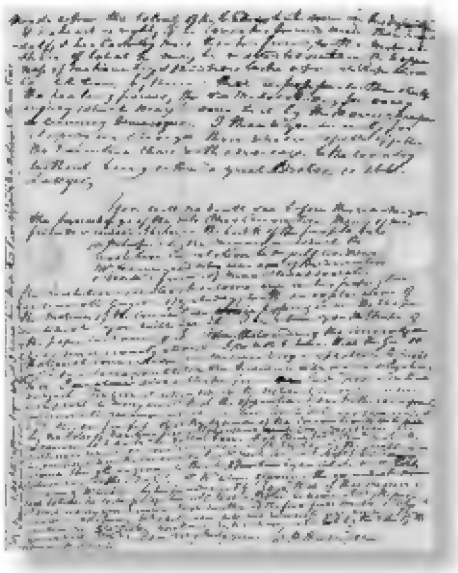
Within months of the election, William Henry Harrison renewed his candidacy - an action meant to prevent Daniel Webster, Henry Clay or even John C. Calhoun from carrying the Whig banner four years later. At a Hamilton County meeting held in Cincinnati in January of 1838 – just two months after the date of this letter – he officially reopened his campaign. However, it was clear after the fall gubernatorial elections that the Whigs had an uphill battle; the Whigs lost eight Congressmen due to the splitting up of Harrison and Clay strength - and there were dramatic gains by the Democrats in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York City (despite Harrison's contacts there). The Jackson-Van Buren organization was not to be easily overthrown, as Harrison so well understands in this letter.

Having learned their lesson, and with three more years of political experience, the Whigs held their first national convention in "William Henry Harrisburg", Pennsylvania, in December of 1839, marking the beginning of the election season of 1840 – the first full-fledged modern Presidential campaign.

An excellent letter of political strategy, in which Harrison mentions his ally Daniel Webster and plans his return to the campaign trail in unusual detail. In fine condition. (#) **$15,000**

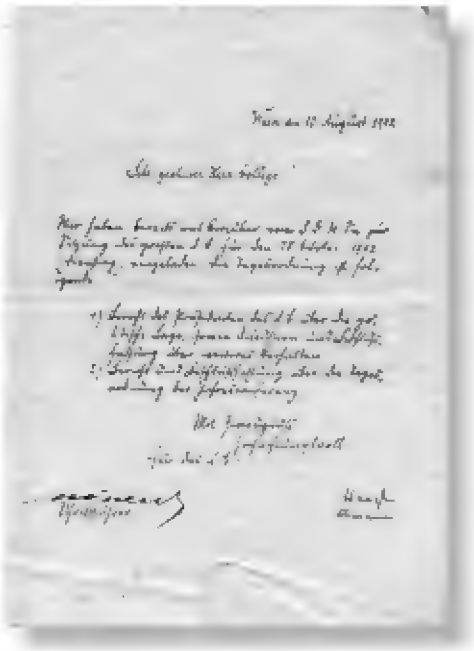






Item 45

Theodor Herzl plans to approach the British about a new Jewish homeland, after negotiations with the Ottoman Empire come to a dismal end

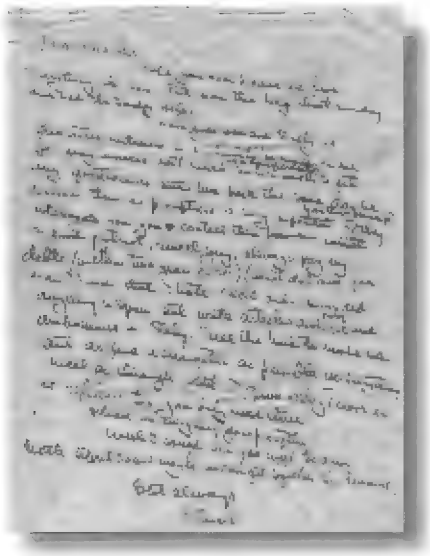


46. Herzl, Theodor. 1860-1904. Zionist leader. **Printed Political Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated August 10, 1902 from Vienna, informing the recipient of the agenda for an upcoming meeting of the Zionist Action Committee. The document reads (in full):

> *"Dear Colleague, With the pamphlet from the 3rd of this month we previously invited you to the meeting of the A.C.* [action committee] *on October 28, 1902 (Tuesday). The agenda is as follows:*
>
> *1.) Report of the president of the A.C. about the political state, as well as discussion and passing of a resolution about further conduct.*
> *2.) Report and passing of a resolution about the agenda of the annual conference.*
>
> *With Zion's greetings*
> *respectfully*
> *on behalf of the A.C.:*
>
> *Herzl"*

This letter dates from an important transitional period in Herzl's crusade for a Jewish homeland. Negotiations had just fallen through with the Ottoman Empire, who had offered land in what is now Iraq. Herzl rejected this plan, and in the fall of 1902 turned his lobbying efforts towards the British government, which controlled much of Egypt, Eastern Africa and Sinai. The discussions with the Action Committee mentioned in the present letter most certainly concern Herzl's new direction in international diplomacy.

The signature of the Action Committee's secretary is to the left. Minor foxing and small tear at the lower portion; otherwise, in fine condition with a bright signature. (#22914) **$2,950**



Writing to his friend Charles Thompson, the inspiration for "Karl" in The Green Hills of Africa, Ernest Hemingway writes a jovial letter asking for his support in a U.S. government background check

47. HEMINGWAY, ERNEST. 1899-1961. American novelist and short story writer. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, in pencil, no place or date. Written to his close friend and sporting buddy Charles P. Thompson (1898-?), who first taught Hemingway how to fish at Key West. They went on numerous hunting and fishing trips over the years, and it was Thompson who accompanied Hemingway to Africa on safari in 1933. The character "Karl" in Hemingway's novel The Green Hills of Africa was based on Thompson. Hemingway writes (in full):

"Dear Charles:

Hope you and Lorine are fine. Everything ok here. Pat won the big shoot Sunday and tied the Sunday before.

Have given you and Sally as character witnesses as a confidant in a check to be needed on me for going overseas next month. So tell Sally to get any questionnaires sent him back the same day he receives them as promptness is very important. You the same. If they interrogate you you can tell them what a good patriot, swell guy, always pay my debts (within two years or 20) (what do I owe you now?) and that I hate reds and never did anything in Spain but wrote articles and only drive ambulances in Italy. Tell the Mick to make me out as fine a character as possible so everything will go through fast. I gave Jerry Thock as a reference too. You only need three.

Please see everything goes promptly.

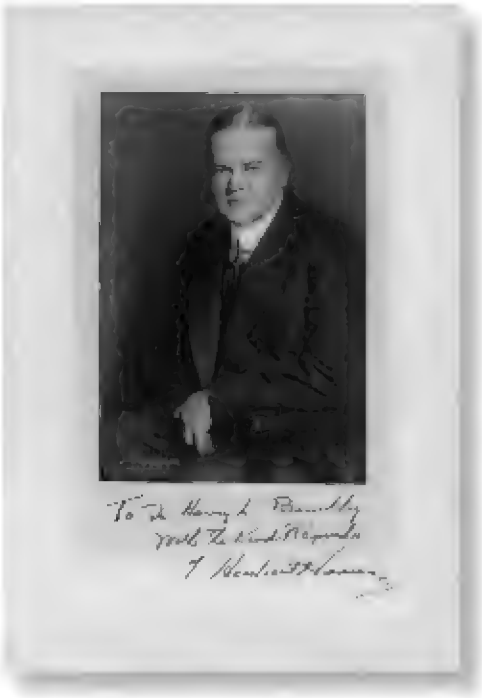
Wish I could see you. We'll be going North April 20 and maybe we can get together in Miami.

Best always,

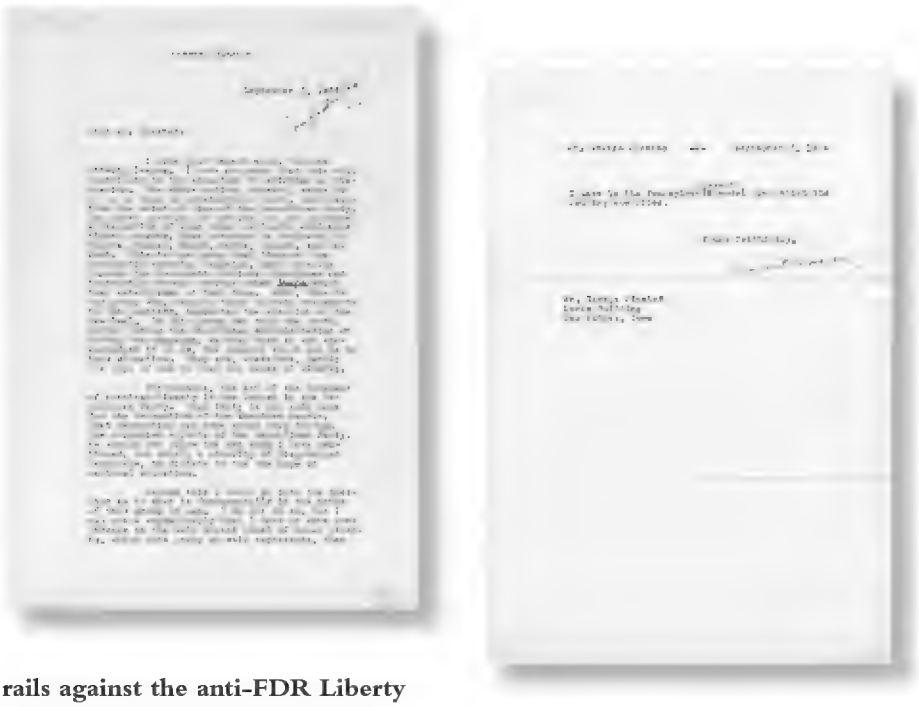
Ernest"

A nice one-page letter from Hemingway displaying his legendary charm and sharp wit. In fine condition with bright text and signature. (#23016) **$2,950**

48. THE HONEYMOONERS. CAST SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, oblong, a publicity still of the four main cast of characters of the legendary TV comedy hanging out the window of a New York City bus, *Ralph & Alice Kramden* (played by Jackie Gleason and Audrey Meadows), and *Ed & Trixie Norton* (Art Carney and Joyce Randolph). Each cast member has signed in ink beside his/her respective image. In fine condition. (#23073) **$695**



49. HOOVER, HERBERT. 1874-1964. 31st President of the U.S. (1929-1933). **HANDSOME SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH,** 7 1/2 in. x 10 3/4 in. (the image measuring 4 1/4 in. x 6 1/4 in.), sepia-tone, of the smartly-dressed President seated and looking straight into the camera. Boldly inscribed in blue ink in the lower margin, *"To Dr. Harry L. Bowlley, With the Kind Regards of Herbert Hoover"*. Some toning to edge surrounding the image; overall, in fine condition with an exceptional inscription and signature. (#) **$395**



Herbert Hoover rails against the anti-FDR Liberty League, accusing them of hijacking the Republican Party platform of 1932

50. Hoover, Herbert. Typed Letter Signed, Two pages, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery, dated September 3, 1934. Written to Mr. George Olmstead of Des Moines, Iowa.

"I note your remark about the new Liberty League. I have no doubt that this will contribute to the situation by stirring up discussion. The whole action, however, seems to me to be open to considerable doubt, especially from the point of view of the Republican Party. The first question is involved in the personnel. Irrespective of some other perfectly admirable minded persons, this movement is dominated by Messrs. Shouse, Smith, Davis, Raskob, and DuPont. This is the group that financed the Democratic smearing campaign, both directly through the Democratic National Committee and indirectly through various other leagues which they established at that time. Also, this is the group who, despite their private statements to the contrary, supported the election of the New Deal. If this group had told the truth, either during the Republican Administration or during the campaign, as they knew it and acknowledged it to be, the country would not be in this situation. They are, therefore, hardly the type of men to lead the cause of liberty.

Furthermore, the Ark of the Covenant of American Liberty is now lodged in the Republican Party. That Party is the sole hope for the redemption of the American people. That redemption can come about only through the organized efforts of the Republican Party. We should not allow the men whom I have mentioned, now solely a minority of disgruntled Democrats, to dictate to the one hope of national salvation.

Beyond this I could go into the question as to what is fundamentally in the minds of this group of men. I do not do so, but I may state emphatically that I have no more confidence in the Wall Street model of human liberty, which this group so well represents, than I have in the Pennsylvania Avenune model upon which the country now rides.

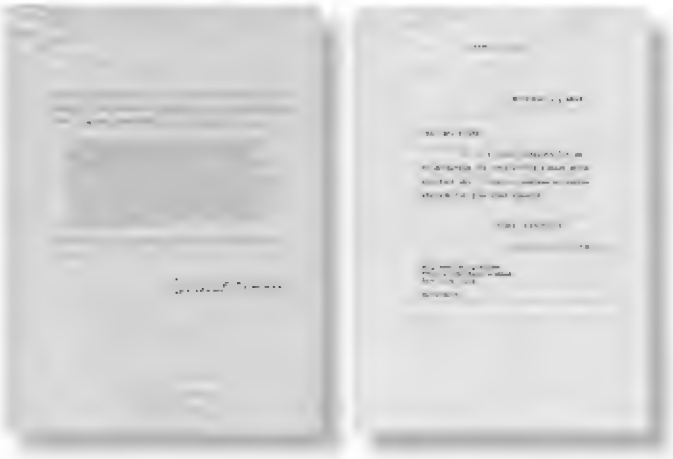
Yours faithfully, Hurbert Hoover"

Two years into the Roosevelt Administration, it was starting to become clear to many of America's elite politicians and economic theorists that the New Deal was not working. The country had once again slipped back into recession – this time, under FDR's watch. The euphoria over New Deal promises began to wane in the face of these hard economic realities, and a coalition of the rich and corporate oligarchy, all Democrats who had vigorously opposed Hoover in 1932, banded together to form a political action group, which they auspiciously named "The American Liberty League". Founded in August, 1934, this anti-FDR group was led by the DuPonts, and included such important American industrialists as John J. Raskob, John Davis, Nathan Miller, Irenee duPont, and James Wadsworth, all of whom were backed by Al Smith.

Hoover was not amused. Since his bitter loss to FDR in 1932, Hoover had focused his tireless energy in a seemingly one-man campaign against the New Deal policies. In this letter, he bristles at the complete reversal of these members of the Liberty League in support of FDR, reminding Olmstead that these were the same men who so vehemently opposed the Republican platform in the 1932 elections.

The following year (Nov. 1935), Al Smith declared his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination against FDR. Despite spending over $1 million in the campaign, he was soundly defeated by the populist President, and the Liberty League soon faded. However, the group did enjoy one minor success against the Roosevelt Administration: the 1935 Wagner Act requiring collective bargaining was found to be unlawful by the courts, after the Liberty League filed a lawsuit in opposition to it.

An excellent and timely letter from Hoover, exposing the newly formed Liberty League as a hollow faction of pseudo-Democrats, and accusing them of co-opting the ideals of the Republican party in support of their own agenda. In fine condition. This letter is quoted in Richard Norton Smith's excellent 1984 biography of Hoover, An Uncommon Man. (#) **$4,950**



Hoover signs a copy of his speech given at the dedication of the Warren G. Harding Memorial, in which he blasts Teapot Dome conspirator Harry M. Daugherty, in attendance and sitting just 30 feet away!!

51. HOOVER, HERBERT. TYPED LETTER SIGNED and accompanying **TYPED SPEECH SIGNED** given at the dedication of the Harding Memorial at Marion, Ohio. The letter is dated November 14, 1933 and reads *"Dear Mr. Milne: It is a great pleasure for me to autograph the copy of the speech which you sent me. I wish to express my appreciation for your kind thought. Yours faithfully, Herbert Hoover"*. The typescript copy of the speech is five pages in length, originally delivered on June 16, 1931, and discusses, in the most generous terms, the contributions of Warren Harding as a public servant and as President of the United States. However, the most riveting part of this memorable speech is the frank terms in which Hoover castigates the conspirators of the Teapot Dome scandal, a national disgrace which surely would have brought down President Harding had he not died prematurely in office. At the dedication of the Memorial, former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty sat barely thirty feet away and seethed as Hoover's strong words were broadcast over the rapt crowd (in part):

"We came to know that there was a man [Harding] whose soul was being seared by a great disillusionment. We saw him gradually weakening not only from physical exhaustion but from mental anxiety. Warren Harding had a dim realization that he had been betrayed by a few of the men whom he had trusted, by men whom he had believed were his devoted friends. It was later proved in the courts of the land that these men had betrayed not alone the friendship and trust of their staunch and loyal friend, but they had betrayed their country. That was the tragedy of the life of Warren Harding. There are disloyalties and there are crimes which shock our sensibilities, which may bring suffering upon those who are touched by their immediate results. But there is no disloyalty and no crime in all the category of human weaknesses which compares with the failure of probity in the conduct of public trust. Monetary loss or even the shock to moral sensibilities is perhaps a passing thing, but the breaking down of the faith of a people in the honesty of their government and in the integrity of their institutions, the lowering of respect of the standards of honor which prevail in high places are crimes for which punishment can never atone."

Signed in black ink, *"Herbert Hoover"*. A superb signed speech and accompanying letter, in which Hoover quite nearly blames Daugherty for Harding's death! One of the darkest periods in American political history, the Teapot Dome scandal has direct parallels with the corporate scandals which have been shaking the economic foundation of America over the past year. Both pieces in fine condition. (#) **$2,950**

Julia Ward Howe's *Battle Hymn of the Republic*, dated just two weeks before Lee's capitulation at Appomattox

52. HOWE, JULIA WARD. 1819-1910. American social reformer. **RARE CIVIL WAR-DATE AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED**, Two pages, Quarto, dated March 21, 1865 from Boston, being the words to her immortal Union rallying song, *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*, including a stanza that was not published in the final version [shown below in **bold**].

Howe pens (in full):

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored
he hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword,
His truth is marching on

I have seen him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps
I have read this righteous sentence by the dim & flaming lamps
His day is marching on

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel
'As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel
Since God is marching on'

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat
He is sifting on the hearts of men before his judgment seat
Oh be swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant, my feet
Our God is marching on

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born, across the sea
With a glory at His bosom that transfigures you & me
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make them free
While God is marching on
Julia Ward Howe – Boston, March 21st, 1865"

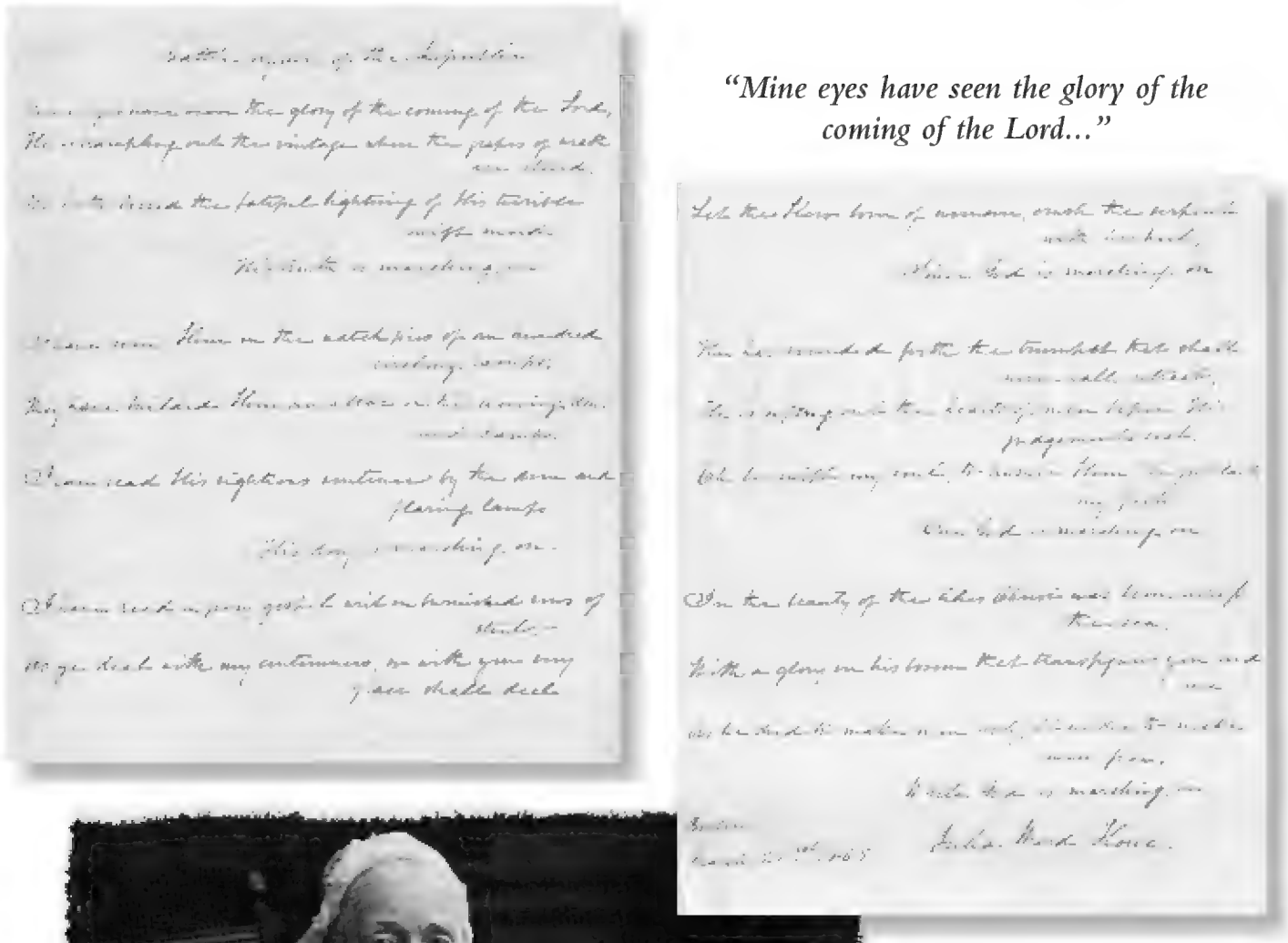
"The Battle Hymn of the Republic", originally untitled, was composed by Howe in November 1861 in the semi-darkness of her Washington hotel room, after a visit to President Lincoln and a day-long tour of Union military encampments south of the Potomac. The poem was first published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in February, 1862, where it was given its present title by the editor, James T. Fields. [An original copy of the 1862 *Atlantic Monthly* printing is included here.] The poem, coupled with the stirring tune widely familiar as "John Brown's Body", soon made it a phenomenally popular song; sung by millions, it was printed as sheet music and included in hymnals. An ideal marching song, it eventually followed the soldiers of the Union into every theater of the Civil War.

Howe's original draft sold at Christies (May 18, 1989, lot 279) for $250,000.00, and now resides in the Forbes Collection.

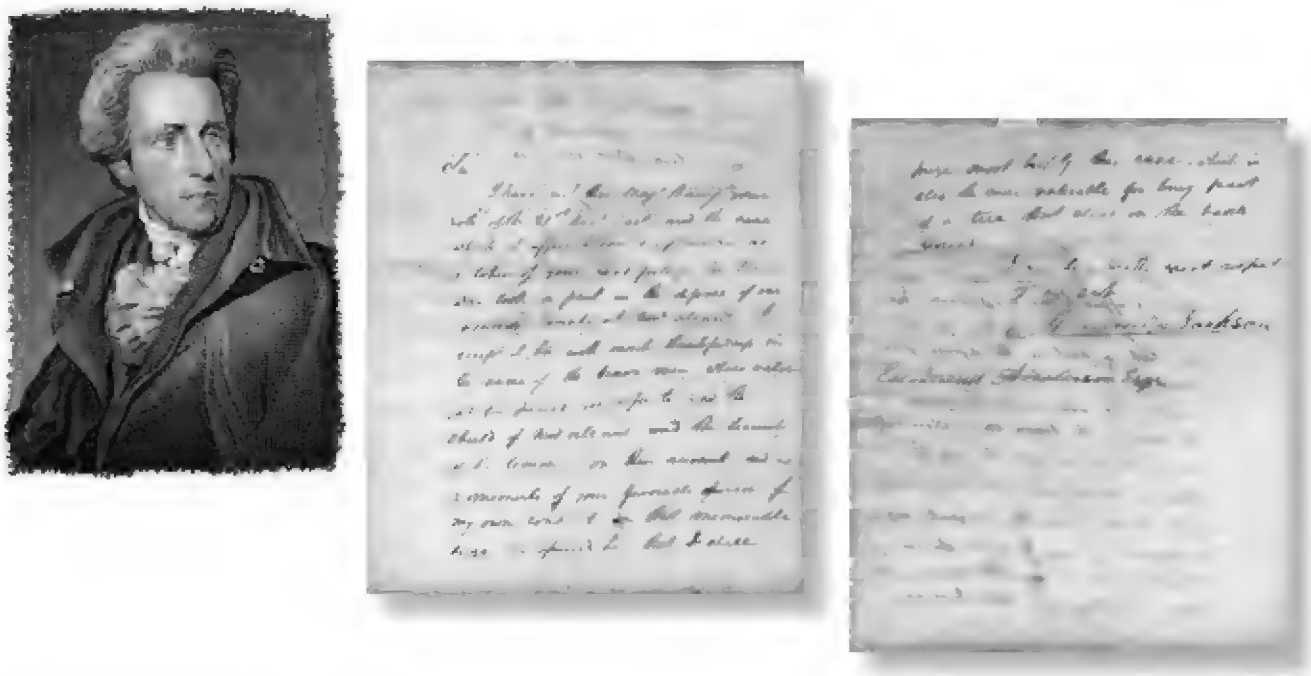
This extremely rare manuscript is thus the second finest example to come onto the public market! **Moreover, it is dated just two weeks before Lee's surrender at Appomattox.**

In excellent condition. Housed in a red morocco folding case, lettered in gilt. (#) **$49,500**

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord..."



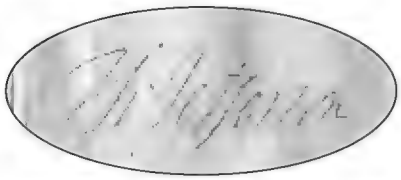
Item 52



Andrew Jackson accepts a presentation cane for his heroics at the Battle of New Orleans, and praises *"the brave men whose valor…was the shield of New Orleans and the Security of the Union…"*

53. JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1845. 7th President of the U.S. (1829-1837). **EXCEPTIONAL LETTER SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, Two pages, Quarto, c. January/February, 1831, written to Edmund Anderson of Richmond, Virginia. Includes the original address overleaf. The letter is in the hand of Andrew Jackson Donelson, Jackson's adopted son. The letter reads (in full): *"Sir, I have recd thro Majr Barry your note of the 21st last, and the cane which it offered to my acceptance as a token of your good feelings for those who took a part in the defence of our common country at New Orleans. I accept it, Sir, with much thankfulness in the name of the brave men whose valor, at the period we refer to, was the shield of New Orleans and the Security of the Union. On their account and as a memento of your favorable opinion of my own conduct on that memorable siege, be assured Sir, that I shall prize most highly this cane, which is also the more valuable for being part of a tree that stood on the battle ground. I am Sir with great respect yr. Ob. Servt. Andrew Jackson"*. Absolutely superb content from Jackson regarding his greatest military achievement – the victory over the British at New Orleans during the War of 1812 – which catapulted him onto the national stage, and opened the door to the Executive Mansion. The cane was most certainly made from hickory, as Jackson earned his nickname "Old Hickory" during the War of 1812 and was known to carry walking canes made of this burly wood. Some age toning and staining; overall, in very good condition. (#) **$9,500**

54. JACKSON, ANDREW. DOCUMENT SIGNED AS PRESIDENT, approx. 14 in. x 9 in., on vellum, dated January 1, 1830. The document grants 113 acres of land, a *"fractional Section fifteen, in Township forty five, of Range three West"* near St. Louis, Missouri, to Jonas Caton. Signed boldly at the lower right, *"Andrew Jackson"*. Usual folds; overall in fine condition. Also includes a later transfer of title to one E.S. Aydelott, dated August 17, 1918, attached to the verso. (#23440) **$795**



Thomas Jefferson confers a lieutenant's commission upon a veteran of "Old Ironsides" – the famous American naval frigate the *USS Constitution*

55. Jefferson, Thomas. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the U.S. (1801-1809). **Exceptional Document Signed as President**, One page, Folio, dated March 16, 1807. The document commissions **Hethcote J. Reed** a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. Countersigned at the lower left by Secretary of the Navy **Robert Smith** (1757-1842).

Hethcote J. Reed served as a midshipman on the *USS Constitution* from 1803 to 1806 under Captain Edward Preble. During his tour of duty, the ship was sent to the Mediterranean to patrol the notorious Barbary Coast and engage the Tripolitan and Algerian pirates which had been harassing U.S. merchant interests. He was present at one of the first and most glorious U.S. naval victories, the assault on Tripoli during the Tripolitan War, when the *Constitution's* sister ship, the captured *USS Philadelphia*, was successfully destroyed in the harbor. Following the ships' return to Boston, Reed was promoted to lieutenant by President Thomas Jefferson, as confirmed in the present document and U.S. Naval records. Reed died during the War of 1812 on August 27, 1812.

A highly desirable Jefferson document with an excellent association with the U.S. Navy's most distinguished ship, the *USS Constitution*. Usual folds; overall, in fine condition with bright text and a bold signature. An exceptional document and rare in this format. (#23408) **$12,500**

Thomas Jefferson writes to one of his most able craftsmen, James Oldham, regarding the construction of the famous Rotunda at the University of Virginia

"I received yesterday, during the session of the Visitors of the University, [the correspondence] *...on your participation in the future work to be done on the Rotunda..."*

56. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, One page, Quarto, dated October 7, 1823 from Monticello. Written to Capt. James Oldham, on the verso of the address leaf of his original letter to Jefferson, with Jefferson's identifying docket, "*Oldham James Oct. 7. 23.*" Jefferson pens (in full):

"Sir

I received yesterday, during the session of the Visitors of the University, and laid before them your two memorials addressed to them, the one on your participation in the future work to be done on the Rotunda, & 2d. on the difference between yourself and the Proctor in the settlement of your accounts.

As to the 1st., their answer is the fact that they do not propose that any further work on that building shall be engaged, until the part already engaged be finished, when their further proceedings will be determined by the state in which they shall find their funds then to be, but in any case, the letting the works to Undertakers is not within their functions.

As to the 2d., they observe that the law has established the Proctor as the Executive agent of the institution; that within his duties lie those of making all necessary contracts, attending to the execution of those contracts and finally settling them in the way he thinks it his duty to do: & if he refuses to do justice to those who have contracted with him, the act establishing his office has laid the cou[rts] *of law open to the person injured, (as to all other persons suffering injustice) by making him liable to their suit in ordinary courts. It is not within the duties prescribed by law to the board of Visitors to take on themselves the office of the courts of justice, nor would it be compatible with their plan of proceedings, to receive all appeals which might be made from the Proctor, & to go into the course of fending and proving between the parties, which that might require. This would more especially be a waste of their time, as their decision would nothing bind the complaining party, to whom the courts of justice would still be open, and thus give him two chances of a favorable decision instead of one, and would occasion all appeals to be first made to them. I return you your papers and assure you of my best wishes & respects.*

Th: Jefferson"

When Jefferson was in Paris as U.S. foreign minister from 1784 to 1789, he used every spare moment to study contemporary French architecture. At that time all of Europe was going to France to study the arts, and this movement might be called the first modern school of Paris, when aesthetics was uppermost in the minds of the Parisians. There was a series of great architects who were making experiments in large social complexes, who were concerned with the richness and variety of the ancient world, and who, finally believed in the natural order of things. As geometry was, to them, one of the natural sciences, pure geometric shapes formed a large part of the theories of these men. Jefferson went out of his way to know the leading architects, some of whom he invited to dine at the beautiful American embassy on the Ronde Point on the Champs Elysees. When he came home, therefore, he was thoroughly trained as an architect through his vast study of European architectural and building styles. It was he who introduced French visionary architecture to North America, and today the Rotunda – embodying in its finished form all the ideas of that group – stands as the supreme example of that style in this country.

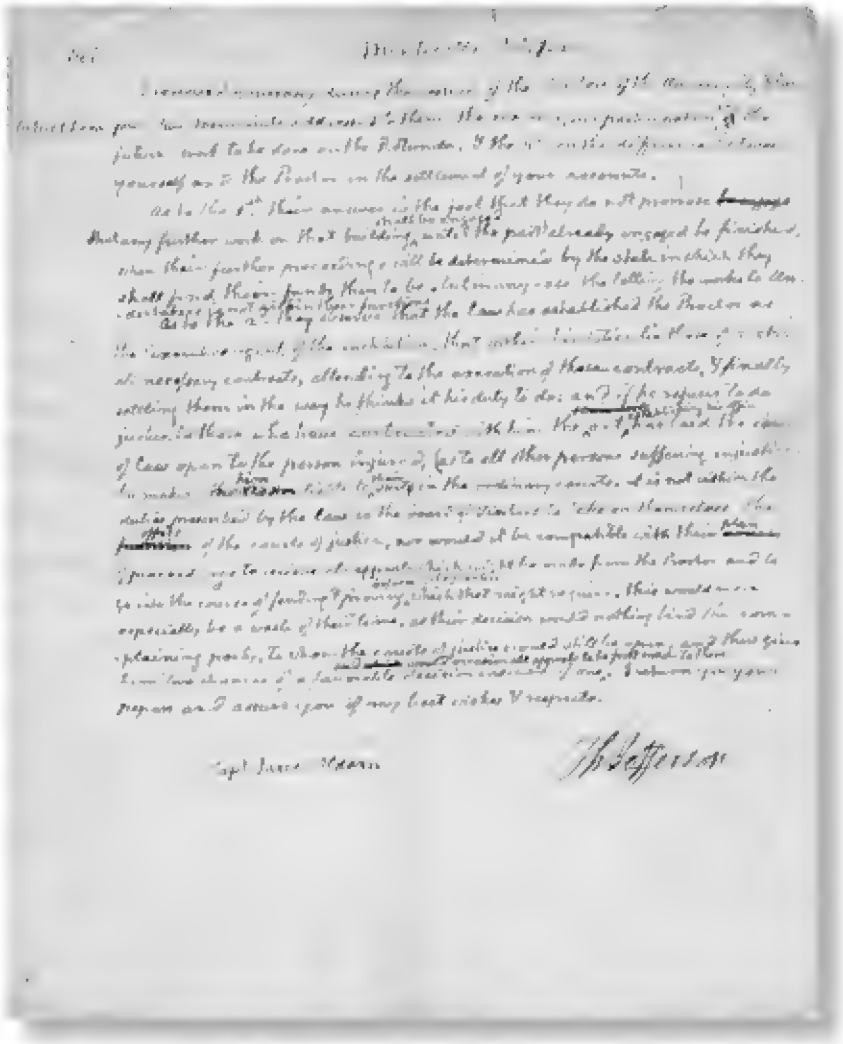
Being Father of the University of Virginia was the occupation Jefferson chose for his final years. At the age of seventy-four, when most men today would be long retired, Jefferson embarked upon the great project of his old age. He not only laid out the curriculum, which was extremely advanced for his day, but he also selected all the books for the library, selected the professors, designed all the buildings, supervised their construction, and perhaps most important of all, coaxed a large sum of money, about a quarter of a million dollars, from a parsimonious and indifferent legislature. He new that, once the university had opened, the politicians probably would never grant the final $55,000 needed to build the Rotunda, so he would not permit the university to open, even though all the other buildings were completed, until he had received the money for that building.

This splendid building was begun in 1823 and was completed the year Jefferson died, in 1826. It is said that in April of that year he spent several hours sitting in the Dome Room of the Rotunda, looking down the Lawn toward the vista of distant mountains, watching one of the final capitals being put in place and supervising some details of the bookcases being completed. When he left that afternoon for Monticello, he was never to return, but he had the satisfaction of knowing that his beloved university had opened in March of the preceding year and that with the completion of the Rotunda, he need have no more fears for its future. [Thomas Jefferson's Rotunda Restored, (Charlottesville: UVA Press, 1981), by Joseph Lee Vaughan and Omer Allan Gianniny, Jr.]

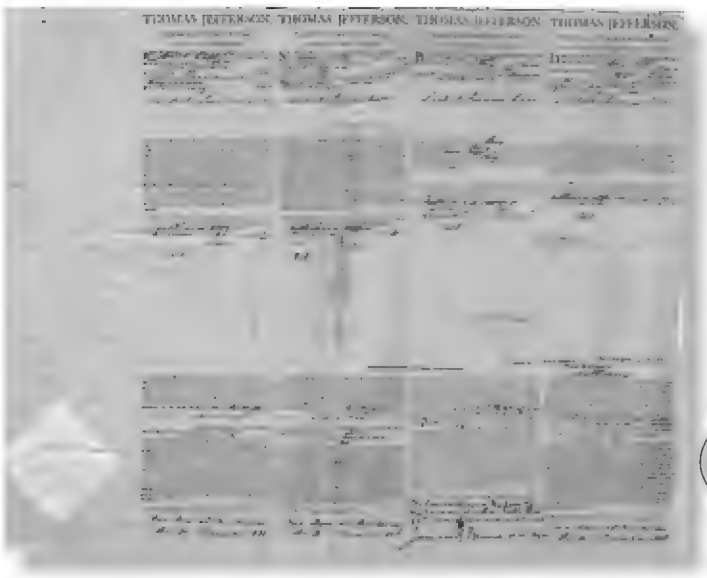
This letter precipitated the first lawsuit against the University of Virginia. Jefferson's correspondent, James Oldham, had worked for Jefferson on the rebuilding of Monticello. Oldham was a fine craftsman, and in 1819, Jefferson hired him to build one of the pavilions at the new University of Virginia. The university agreed to pay its carpenters the prices printed in one of the standard price manuals of the day, the *Philadelphia Price Book*. The first two years of work went smoothly, but by the time Oldham was awarded a second contract, the school, finding itself in financial straits, had reduced the prices it would pay by ten percent. Oldham filed suit, but the outcome was anything but expedient. A decade after the quarrel began, and five years after Jefferson's death on July 4, 1826, a judge finally awarded the contentious craftsman $2048 plus interest. Oldham later became a tavern keeper in Albemarle County, Virginia; he died in the 1840s.

An exceptional letter mentioning the future work on the Rotunda, the crowning architectural glory of Jefferson's beloved University of Virginia. (#) **$65,000**

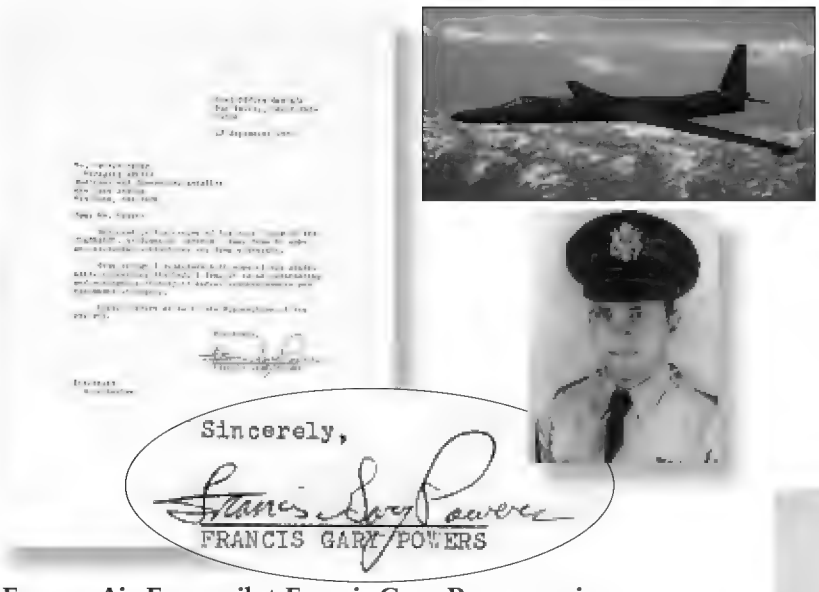
The Rotunda at the University of Virginia



Item 56



57. Jefferson, Thomas and James Madison. Four Language Ships' Papers Signed as President and Secretary of State, One page, Folio (approx. 21 5/8 in. x 16 5/8 in.), dated December 30, 1806. The document grants permission and leave to Amos Clift, Master or Commander of the Brig *Lion* bound for Democary, laden with Livestock, Provisions and Lumber. The document is printed in four languages: English, Dutch, French and Spanish. Ships' papers were required of all ships leaving American ports, and contained information on the cargoes of America's schooners, four-masters, and other sailing vessels. Countersigned by Secretary of State **James Madison**. Two white wafer seals, one Presidential and the other notarial, affixed to left center. Some separation to folds, and minor paper loss at outer edges; otherwise, in very good condition with beautiful signatures. (#22778) **$5,950**



Former Air Force pilot Francis Gary Powers reviews a book on the history of aerial reconnaissance and the super-secret U-2 program

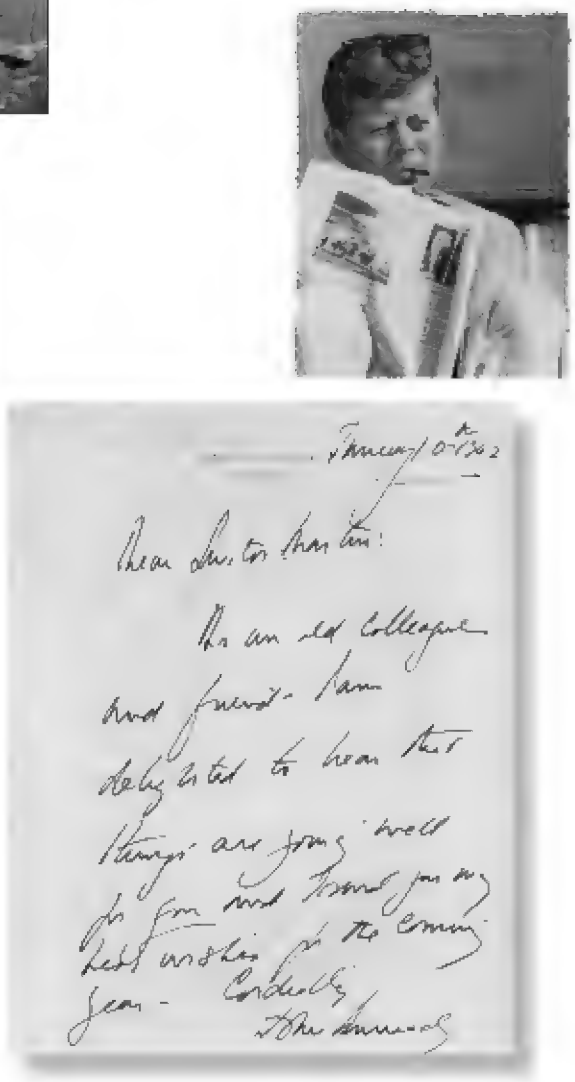
52. POWERS, FRANCIS GARY. 1929-1977. American U-2 pilot. **TYPED LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, dated September 22, 1970 from Sun Valley, California. Written to the managing editor of *Business & Commercial Aviation* magazine, George Haber, in New York City. Powers writes (in full):

> *"Enclosed is the review of the book 'UNARMED AND UNAFRAID', by Glenn B. Infield. Feel free to make any editorial corrections you deem necessary. Even though I disagreed with some of his statements concerning the U-2, I feel it is an interesting and worthwhile history of aerial reconnaissance and recommend it highly. Kindly inform me as to the disposition of the galleys.*
>
> *Sincerely, Francis Gary Powers"*

The high-altitude reconnaissance exploits of the U-2 pilots first came to light after Powers was shot down over the USSR on May 1, 1960, while on a joint mission for the CIA and the U.S. Air Force. Pres. Eisenhower at first denied any knowledge of the flight, but when Powers was produced in-the-flesh by Khrushchev at a press conference, Eisenhower was forced to admit that he had personally authorized the flight; the incident became one of the most sensational scandals in the history of the Cold War. Powers was later convicted of espionage, and served two years in a Soviet prison before being exchanged for a Soviet spy in U.S. custody.

On the fortieth anniversary of the U-2 incident, Powers' family received the medals awarded to him posthumously – the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Department of Defense Prisoner of War Medal and the National Defense Service Medal – during a ceremony at Beale Air Force Base in Northern California. Speaking at the award ceremony, Brig. Gen. Kevin Chilton said, "The mind still boggles (over) what we asked this man to do: Fly in a plane …over downtown Moscow, alone, unarmed and unafraid, then to suffer in prison during what indeed was a war, the Cold War."

Letters of Powers are quite uncommon. Almost unbelievably, in the past 25 years, there has not been a single letter of his to appear at public auction. This letter, discussing the airplane with which he made history, is especially desirable. In fine condition. (#) **$795**



59. KENNEDY, JOHN FITZGERALD. 1917-1963. 35th President of the U.S. (1961-1963). **EXTREMELY RARE AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, One page, Quarto, on "The White House Washington" official letterhead stationery, January 10, 1962. Written to *"Senator Martin"* — most likely former Senator **Edward Martin** (1879-1967), who served as a Republican Senator from Pennsylvania from 1946-1959. Kennedy pens (in full):

> *"Dear Senator Martin,*
>
> *As an old colleague and friend - I am delighted to hear that things are going well for you and I send you my best wishes for the coming year -*
>
> *Cordially*
>
> *John Kennedy"*

This handsome letter is one of only 4 or 5 full one-page handwritten letters from Kennedy as President on official green "White House" letterhead in the private sector. In very good condition. (#23454) **$15,000**

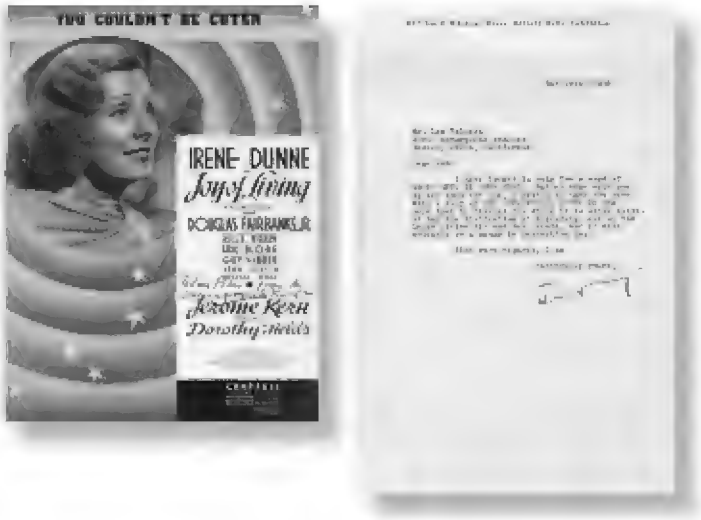
Unique Presentation Copy of Robert Frost's dedication and poem given at JFK's Inauguration, including Kennedy's historic *"Ask not what your country can do for you..."* Inaugural Address, signed by both

60. Kennedy, John F. and Robert Frost. Extraordinary Presentation Copy of the Inaugural Dedication and Address Signed by Both, Eighteen pages, 7 1/2 in. x 11 in., bearing the Presidential Seal on the cover and printed with Frost's specially-composed dedication and Inauguration-day poem. Following these two works, Kennedy's famous Inaugural Speech is printed in its entirety, with his immortal phrase *"Ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country..."* The last page notes that "Eight hundred copies of this booklet have been made for those attending the reception given for Robert Frost by the members of the Cabinet of the United States. The edition was designed by Joseph Blumenthal and was printed at The Spiral Press New York in April of 1961".

Signed on the cover *"John F. Kennedy"* in black ink at the lower right corner [note: signature is smudged], and inscribed on the first page in blue ink *"To Leonard Lyons from Robert Frost for the friendship we fell into with each other on the plane* [Air Force One!!] *to Israel in March of '61"*. **Leonard Lyons** (1906-76) was an American journalist who wrote a syndicated column about Broadway for many years. Entitled "The Lyons Den", his column was noted for its decidedly good taste in reporting the day's theater gossip.

Also includes a nice 4 in. x 6 in. black and white photograph of Frost sitting with Lyons, inscribed in blue ink on the image *"To Leonard Lyons from Robert Frost"*.

A great item signed by two American legends on this most important day of corroborative speeches. Quite possibly the only one in existence: to date this is the only example of this dedication and address signed by both JFK and Robert Frost to have come to market. Each piece in fine condition. (#21872) **$15,000**

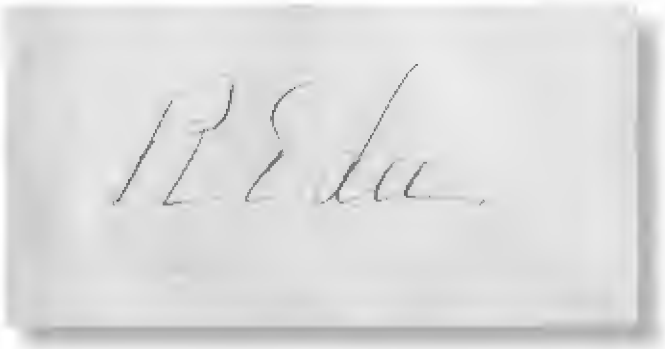


Jerome Kern signed presentation sheet music for "You Couldn't Be Cuter" to composer colleague Lew Pollack

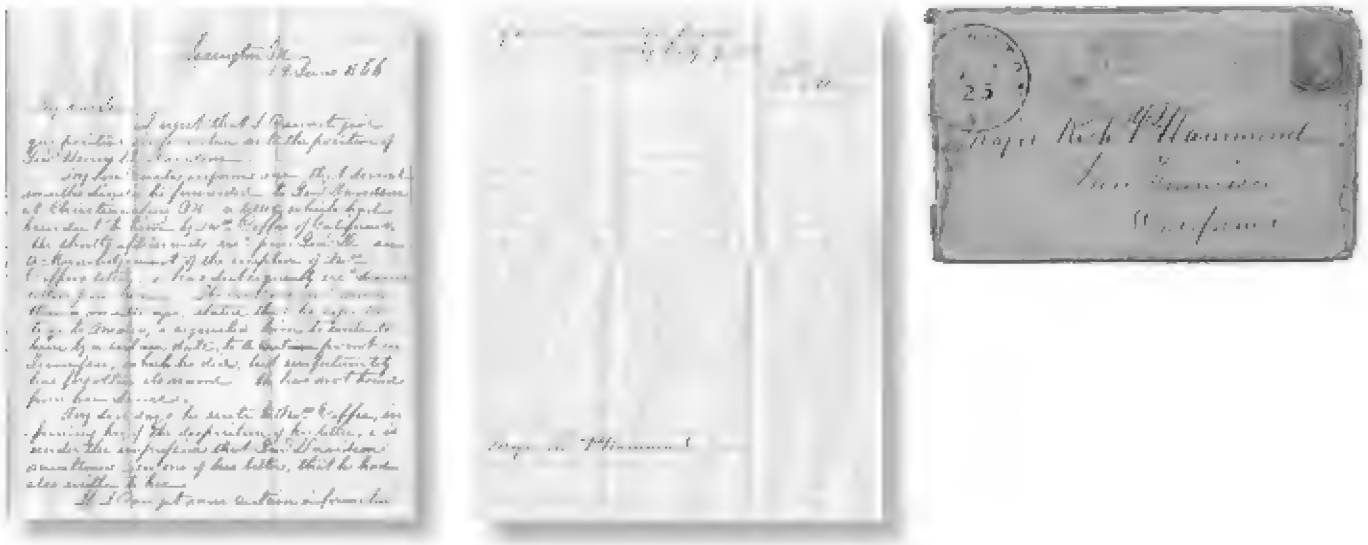
61. Kern, Jerome. 1885-1945. American composer. **Signed Vintage Sheet Music** for the song "You Couldn't Be Cuter" from the 1938 RKO film *Joy of Living* starring Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. The five page music folder is inscribed on the cover in black ink *"To Lew Pollack from his sincere Jerome Kern."*

Also included is an integral **Typed Letter Signed** on Kern's personal letterhead stationery dated May 19, 1938, to Pollack: *"Dear Lew: I have looked in vain for a copy of Smoke Gets In Your Eyes. Rather than hold you up and send for one, I hasten to hand you here – with a copy of You Couldn't Be Cuter in the hope that it reaches you while it is still alive. It had the distinction of appearing once on the Lucky Strike Hit and Run Parade, and it will probably be a mummy by Decoration Day. With warm regards, I am Faithfully yours, Jerry"*.

Some toning to inside of first leaf of sheet music; both TLS and Sheet Music in fine condition overall. (#23352) **$2,950**



62. LEE, ROBERT E. 1807-1870. U.S. military general. **BOLD INK SIGNATURE,** penned on a leaf approx. 3 1/4 in. x 2 in., *"R.E. Lee"*. Tipped to a larger leaf approx. 5 7/8 in. x 2 1/2 in., on which an unidentified hand has penned beneath the signature, *"Gen. Robert E. Lee Lexington, Va March 8th 1869"*. In fine condition. (#23217) **$2,950**

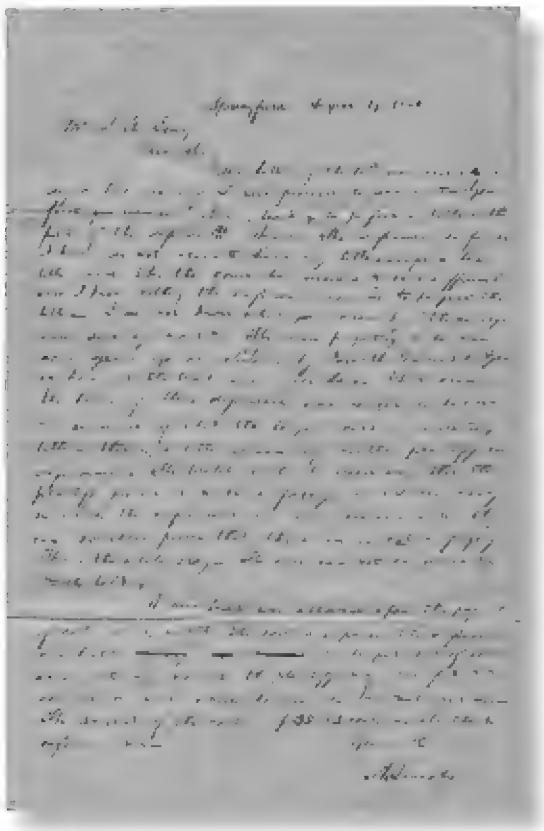


Just one year after the end of the war, Robert E. Lee maintains a cordial correspondence with Union soldiers he had previously faced in battle

63. LEE, ROBERT E. AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED as President of Washington College, Two pages, Quarto, dated June 22, 1866, from Lexington, Virginia. Written to Major Richard P. Hammond, of San Francisco, CA. It is believed that Hammond was a Union soldier who served with the 110th Ohio Infantry (Army of the Potomac), who was taken prisoner of war in June, 1863 at Winchester. He escaped but was later re-captured by Averill's Cavalry in August, 1863, then rejoined his regiment and fought nearly to the end of the war. He was wounded in action at Petersburg on April 2, 1865. Also includes the original transmittal envelope, completed entirely in Gen. Lee's hand. Lee pens (in full):

"My Dear Sir
I regret that I cannot give you positive information as to the position of Genl. Henry B. Davidson. My son Custis informs me that several months since he forwarded to Genl Davidson at Christianburg, Va., a letter which had been sent to him by Mrs. Coffee of California. He shortly afterwards recd from Genl D. an acknowledgement of the reception of Mrs. Coffee's letter, & has subsequently recd several letters from him. The last one, recd more than a month ago, stated that he expected to go to Mexico, & requested him to write to him by a certain date, to a point in Tennessee, which he did; but unfortunately has forgotten its name. He has not heard from him since. My son says he wrote to Mrs. Coffee, informing her of the disposition of her letter, & is under the impression that Genl Davidson mentioned in one of his letters, that he had also written to her. If I can get more certain information of him I will let you know. Very truly yours, R.E. Lee"

According to Confederate Military History (vol. X, p. 304), Davidson was serving as deputy sheriff of New Orleans at the time this letter was written. It is quite possible that Maj. Hammond was captured by Davidson, or had some other mutual battlefield experience with this Confederate general. Written just over a year after the end of hostilities, Lee's gracious letter to this former foe reveals at once the humility and strength with which he accepted defeat, and in a larger sense, the smooth and relatively cordial resumption of peace between North and South after the war. In very fine condition. (#23411) **$6,950**



In a case regarding a disputed land title, Lincoln gives a succinct opinion: ***"This is the whole story — The case can not be gained by <u>much</u> talking…"***

64. Lincoln, Abraham. 1809-1865. 16th President of the U.S. (1861-1865). **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, blue-tinted Folio, dated August 17, 1850 from Springfield, Illinois. Written to Mr. S.R. Lowry. Lincoln pens (in full):

> *"Dear Sir: You letter of the 13th was received a day or two ago and I now proceed to answer it. Your first question is 'What is lacking to perfect a title on the part of the defendants?' Answer - The defendants, so far as I know, do not claim to have any title, except a tax- title; and this the court has decided to be insufficient; and I know nothing the defendants <u>can</u> do to perfect this title — I do not know what you mean by 'the conveyances sent by mail' – The deed purporting to be made some years ago, at St. Louis, by Page (the Patentee) to Ryan, we had at the trial, and still have - That deed, in the hands of these defendants, was sought to be used as evidence of what the lawyers call an outstanding title - that is, a title owned by neither plaintiff or defendants — The trouble with this deed was, that the plaintiff proved it to be a forgery; and I see no way in which the defendants can ever succeed unless they can somehow prove that this deed is <u>not</u> a forgery - This is the whole story — The case can not be gained by <u>much</u> talking. A new trial was allowed upon the payment of costs; and, until the costs are paid, the defendants are liable to be put out of possession at any moment the plaintiff may see fit to order out a part which, however, he has not yet done – the amount of the costs is $25.82 cents as the clerk informs me. Yours &c, A. Lincoln"*

Throughout adolescence and early adulthood, Abraham Lincoln worked at various jobs and even served briefly as a captain of militia in the Black Hawk War of 1832 (though he saw no battle). As a young man, he settled at New Salem, near Springfield, Illinois. In his spare time he studied law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1836.

Lincoln practiced law for nearly twenty-five years in the Illinois courts. Other than part-time service in the Illinois legislature and the United States Congress, law was his full-time occupation. Lincoln handled cases in almost all court levels: justice of the peace, county, circuit, appellate, and federal. He conducted a successful law practice in partnership with John T. Stuart (1837-41), Stephen T. Logan (1841-44) and William H. Herndon (from December, 1844), as well as Clifton Moore (after April, 1849). Like many of his colleagues at the bar, Lincoln was a general practice attorney and represented clients in a variety of civil and criminal actions including debt, slander, divorce, dower and partition, mortgage foreclosure, and murder.

Politics soon called him out of the legal profession, and he served for one term as Illinois' only Whig in the House of Representatives (1847-49). After Whig candidate Zachary Taylor was elected President in 1848, Lincoln, expecting to be given the post of Commissioner of the General Land Office, failed to get the position, and retired from politics for five years, returning to his law practice in Springfield, having declined appointments as secretary and governor of the Oregon Territory in 1849. In 1856, Lincoln joined the newly formed Republican Party, composed of a coalition of Whigs, Free-Soilers, and anti-slavery Democrats. [*Papers of Abraham Lincoln*]

A beautiful full folio page example, in fine condition and perfect for display! (#) **$35,000**

Lincoln receipt dated just six weeks prior to his nomination as Republican candidate for U.S. Senate in 1858

65. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH FINANCIAL DOCUMENT SIGNED, penned on a 7 3/4 in. x 4 in. leaf, dated May 1, 1858. In full: *"Received, May 1, 1858, of William Spencer, by the hand of H.W. Beckwith, twentyfour dollars in full of all fees in said Spencer's cases in the Vermilion Circuit Court against Hamilton White, and generally, in full of all demands up to date. A. Lincoln"*. Accompanied with a notarized letter dated July 1, 1869 from Beckwith stating that the autograph is genuine. Some scattered staining; otherwise, in very good condition. This document is dated just six weeks before the famous "House Divided" speech (June 16, 1858) before the Illinois state Republican convention, a crucial turning point in his life, when he became a highly visible and influential public figure on the national stage. And to further underscore its timeliness, it is dated just six days prior to his most celebrated legal victory, in which he represented a young man by the name of Duff Armstrong, the son of a dear family friend, who had been charged with murder. (#23413) **$4,950**

Along with his *Spirit of St. Louis*, Charles Lindbergh nears the end of his triumphant three-month tour of the continental U.S., a trip sponsored by Henry Guggenheim to raise the country's awareness of aviation and its future promise

66. LINDBERGH, CHARLES. 1902-1974. American aviator. **EXCEPTIONAL AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, Four pages, Quarto, on Dinkler Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama stationery, dated October 6, 1927 – just five months after his transatlantic flight (May 20-21, 1927). Written to **William P. MacCracken** (1888-1969), Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce, Aviation Division (Aviation Secretary) – the first federal regulator of aviation. Also includes the original transmittal envelope completed entirely in Lindbergh's hand.

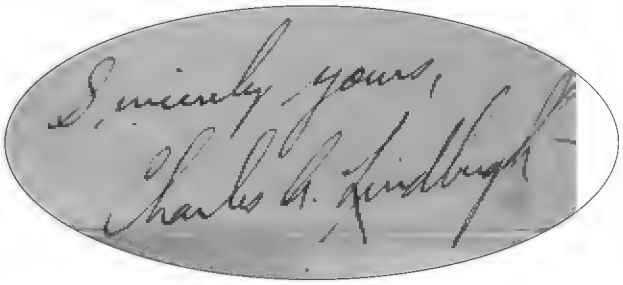
"Dear Mr. MacCracken:

Thanks very much for your letter. I took a medical examination at Little Rock, Ark. a few days ago, at the request of the Air Corps, and passed with as good a rating as I have ever received. I received a wire today from the Department stating that my credentials for license renewal were satisfactory and the license being forwarded, so they apparently located the forms you sent last August. The tour is still progressing smoothly and our planes and engines in excellent condition. Thanking you again and with my best wishes, I am – Sincerely yours, Charles Lindbergh"

Upon his return from Europe after his transatlantic flight, Lindbergh determined to use his new-found fame to raise the profile of aviation as an important growth area of the economy. Henry Guggenheim had recently established an endowment of $500,000 to create a Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, and he offered to sponsor a three-month tour of all 48 United States, in which Lindbergh and the *Spirit of St. Louis* would make stops in nearly every major city to promote airplanes and aviation. For his exhausting schedule of appearances and speeches, Lindbergh would be paid the princely sum of $50,000. The theme of his tour, and the message he espoused at every opportunity, was that "aviation had a brilliant future, in which America should lead."

The tour began on July 20, 1927 at Mitchell Field on Long Island. Lindbergh's path ringed the United States, from Portland, Maine, to Seattle, San Diego, Jacksonville and back to NYC, with numerous stops along the way. At the time the present letter was written, he was nearing the end of the tour. Birmingham was among his last ports of call; from there he would travel up the eastern seaboard. After twelve grueling weeks, Lindy returned to NY on October 23, 1927, having covered 22,350 miles with stops in eighty-two cities.

A fantastic letter from the apex of Lindbergh's fame. His mention of the "license renewal" is most certainly regarding his pilot's license, as MacCracken himself instituted the new federal licensing system for aviators. Some toning; overall, in good condition with dark holograph text and signature. (#23290) **$9,500**



67. Lindbergh, Charles. Extraordinary Photograph Signed, approx. 10 1/2 in. x 13 3/4 in., a light sepia-tone waist-up portrait of Lindbergh (by Underwood & Underwood, Washington, D.C.) standing with "The Spirit of St. Louis" in the background. Signed in ink beneath the image on the Photographer's matte, *"Charles A. Lindbergh"*.

This photograph originated from the estate of **William P. MacCracken** (1888-1969), Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce, Aviation Division (Aviation Secretary) – the first federal regulator of aviation. An experienced pilot who had served as a flight instructor during World War I, MacCracken also served on the Chicago Aero Commission and was a member of the board of governors of the National Aeronautical Association (1922-26) before he was appointed to the Commerce Dept. by Pres. Hoover (1926). After helping to draft much needed safety standards and regulations, MacCracken left the Commerce Department in 1929 to resume the practice of law, however, he continued to be actively involved in the growth of commercial aviation.

In excellent condition. (#23286) **$7,950**

68. Lindbergh, Charles. Superb Photograph Signed, approx. 11 in. x 14 in., a light sepia-tone head & shoulders portrait (by Acme News Pictures) of the young aviator wearing his tools of the trade: leather flight jacket, helmet and goggles hanging around his neck. Signed in bold black ink, *"Charles A. Lindbergh"*. Like the Underwood & Underwood photograph (above), this photograph also originated from the estate of Aviation Secretary **William P. MacCracken**. The piece is in one of the finest examples of Lindbergh that we have handled, and remains in very fine condition. (#23283) **$9,500**

Rare set of five vintage Little Rascals signatures!!

69. LITTLE RASCALS. SET OF FIVE VINTAGE ALBUM LEAF SIGNATURES, each penned on a 4 1/2 in. x 5 in. leaf. Signing in bold ink are *"Spanky McFarland 1939"*, *"Buckwheat 1939"*, and *"Alfalfa 1938"*; having signed in pencil are *"Darla Hood"*, and *"Porky Lee"*. An extension of the "Our Gang" series of endearing comedies created by Hal Roach, "The Little Rascals" was the name given to the shorts when they were shown on television in the early 1950s. The title "Our Gang" could not be used as it had been sold to MGM when Roach discontinued production of the series in 1938; MGM produced the final 52 entries. A very rare and highly desirable assemblage of vintage signatures from the five main characters. *Note*: the signatures are shown in close-up. (#23431) **$2,950**

Jack London discusses the construction of his most important and successful novel, The Call of the Wild, and reveals the alternate names he considered for "Buck", the intrepid canine on whom the story is based

70. LONDON, JACK. 1876-1916. American novelist and short story writer. **EXCEPTIONAL AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, Four pages, Octavo, written in pencil to *"Dear Merle"* (Merle Johnson), dated August 28, 1903 from Oakland, California. London writes (in full):

"Dear Merle:

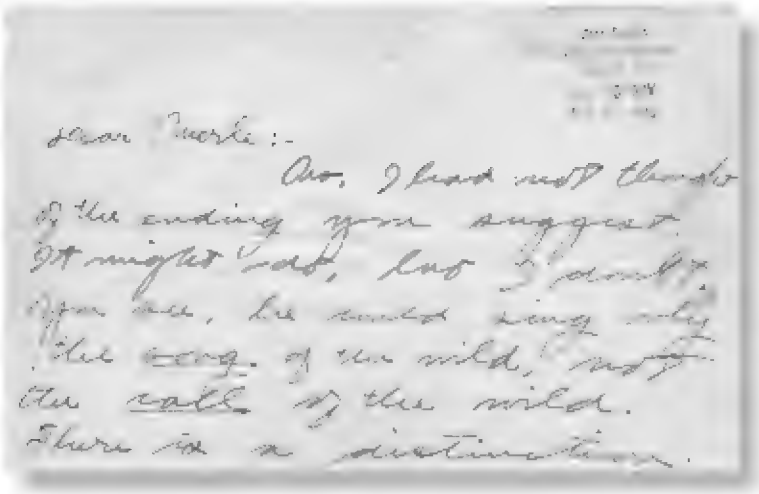
No, I had not thought of the ending you suggest. It might do, but I doubt. You see, he could sing only the song of the wild, not the call of the wild. There is a distinction. The song of the wild was the call to him, but he could not very well sing his own call. I am glad you liked the story. The only reason I named him [the dog, the protagonist] *Buck was that years before I had filed away among my notes as appropriate dog names 'Buck' & 'Bright.' I had thought of using them some time on a pair of dogs. But when I looked over my list of dog-names for a good one for my hero, I chose Buck – I guess because it was stronger than Bright. We know little or nothing about what dogs think. But then we may conclude from their actions what their mental processes might be, and such conclusions may be within the range of possibility.*

With love,
Jack"

Published in 1903, The Call of the Wild is the story of a dog "Buck", who is stolen from his comfortable home and pressed into service as a ledge dog in the gold fields of the Klondike. At first he is abused by both men and dogs, but he learns to fight ruthlessly and finally finds in John Thornton a master whom he can respect and love. When Thornton is murdered by a group of Indians, "Buck" breaks away to the wilds and becomes the leader of a pack of wolves.

Though London had published other novels before The Call of the Wild, it was this story, helped in large part by Macmillan's aggressive marketing campaign and handsome presentation (the book was published with deluxe bindings and lavish illustrations) that brought him national attention. In the words of biographer John Perry, The Call of the Wild "catapulted [London] to fame and American mythdom". [The $2,700 in royalties he earned also provided a level of financial security that allowed him to focus more squarely on writing, leading to a number of other fine literary works from his pen]. The book was pre-released in serial form by *The Saturday Evening Post* between June 20 and July 18, 1903, and it is likely that this letter was written in response to a magazine reader's inquiry. It is certainly among London's first written comments about the story to an admiring reader.

Written so soon after the publication of The Call of the Wild, this is perhaps the finest letter of Jack London's in private hands. Originally part of the Estelle Doheny Collection, this letter sold at auction (Christie's) over 14 years ago on February 1, 1988, for what was then the impressive and deserving sum of $16,500. Minor stains & small tears; otherwise, in very fine condition. (#) **$39,500**


Dear Merle:-

Aw, I had not thought of the ending you suggest. It might 'a' et, but I doubt it. You see, he could sing only the song of the wild, not the calls of the wild. There is a distinction.

Item # 70 Jack London

2.

The song of the wild was the call to living, but he could not very well answer call.

I am so glad you liked the story.

The only reason I named him Buck was that you before I had filed on

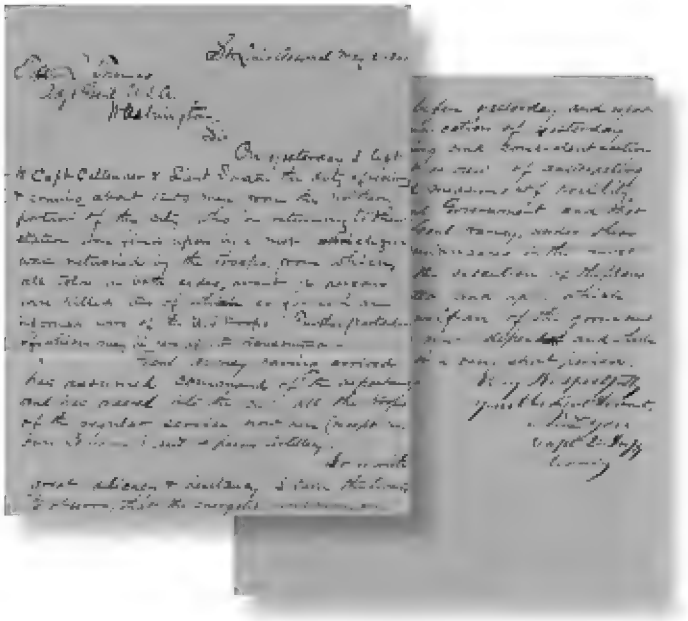
among my mates an old dog named, "Buck Bright." I had thought of using "Bright" some time in a pair of dogs. But when I got my first dog team for a good one for my hero, I chose Buck — because it was stronger than Bright.

4.

Indeed little or nothing about what dogs think. But then we may conclude from their actions what their mental processes might be, and such conclusions may be within the range of possibility.

With love,

Jack



As Confederate forces mass in St. Louis in an attempt to consolidate power for the South, General Nathaniel Lyon struggles to maintain his plan of operation after the incompetent General William S. Harney arrives and assumes command

71. LYON, NATHANIEL. 1818 1861. Union army officer. **RARE CIVIL WAR-DATE AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, Two pages, Quarto, dated May 12, 1861 from *the "St. Louis Arsenal"*. Written to Colonel **Lorenzo Thomas**, Adjutant General of the U.S. Army. Lyon pens (in full):

"Sir, On yesterday I left to Capt Callender & Lieut Saxton the duty of receiving & arming about 1200 men from the Northern portion of the city, who on returning to their station were fired upon by a mob, which fire was returned by the troops, from which, all told on both sides, about 12 persons were killed, two of which so far as I am informed were of the U.S. troops. Further particulars of which may be here after transmitted.

Gen'l Harney having arrived, has assumed command of the department, and has ordered into the city, all the troops of the regular service now here (except my own Company) and 4 pieces Artillery.

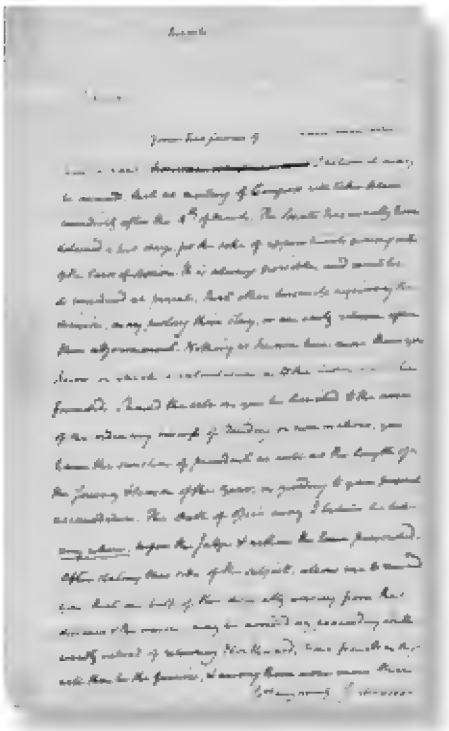
It is with great delicacy & hesitancy I take the liberty to observe, that the energetic and necessary measures of day before yesterday, and reported in my communication of yesterday, require persevering, and consistent exertion to effect the object in view, of anticipating combinations and measures of hostility against the general Government, and that the authority of Gen'l Harney, under these circumstances, embarrasses in the most painful manner, the execution of the plans I had contemplated, and upon which the safety and welfare of the government as I conceive, so much depends and which must be decided in a very short period. Very Respectfully…

N. Lyon, Capt. 20th Infantry Comdg."

On Lincoln's call for troops Governor Jackson of Missouri, who had been active in promoting the organization of state militia for the Confederate army, prepared to plant batteries on the hills overlooking the St. Louis Armory. Gen. Lyon, as he states in this letter, had conceived a covert plan of operation against the Confederate authorities then attempting to secure the state government for the South. Having mustered three regiments of Illinois troops, Lyon secretly removed from the arsenal all arms, except for those needed for the arming of the citizens. The Confederate militia forces under Gen. Frost, then numbering only 700 men, went into camp at St. Louis, at Camp Jackson, on May 6. Four days later (May 10), Lyon surrounded the camp and took as prisoners of war the entire force.

Later in the day, an encounter between the U.S. troops and the citizens of St. Louis resulted in the death of several unarmed citizens and caused great excitement in the city, bordering on panic. Lyon's superior, General William S. Harney, arrived and as Lyon describes in this "delicately worded" letter to Thomas, brashly ordered Lyon's command into the city without consulting Lyon or addressing the general strategy he had thus far devised. Lyon not only questioned the efficacy of these orders, but also the allegiance of Harney to the Federal government (half-way across the continent); he also threatened to "throw Harney into the Mississippi" if he weakened towards the Southerners. Much more politically adept than his superior, Lyon had maintained close ties with the Republican leaders in St. Louis, and as a result of the present letter to Thomas, along with the political pressure of Republican leader Francis Blair in Washington, he succeeded Harney as commander of the Department of the West on May 31. Two weeks later he overtook Jackson's state troops and scattered them at Boonville.

A wonderful and extremely rare war-date letter from Lyon, who would die in the service of his country less than three months later at the Battle of Wilson's Creek (August 10, 1861). In very fine condition. (#23303) **$3,950**



Beginning his second term as President, James Madison responds to a number of questions posed by his new Vice President, Elbridge Gerry, on taking the Oath of Office and assuming his duties as *president pro tempore* of the Senate

72. Madison, James. 1751-1836. 4th President of the U.S. (1809-1817). **Superb War-date Autograph Letter Signed as President**, One page, Folio, January 5, 1813 (date assigned by the editors of the *Papers of James Madison*, based on a photocopy of the original address overleaf showing the postmark), marked *"private"* at the head. Written to **Elbridge Gerry**, Madison's newly-elected Vice President.

The previous year, Gerry had been defeated for reelection as Governor of Massachusetts, primarily for his brash orchestration of the re-districting of his state to favor his own party (Republican). One such district was so distorted that its political boundaries, as seen on a map, resembled a salamander, at which point a clever newspaper editor coined the phrase "gerrymander", which has remained an important part of the political lexicon. Madison pens (in full):

> *"Dear sir, Your two favors of* _____ [December 12 & 19, 1812] *have been some time on hand. I believe it may be assumed, that no meeting of Congress will take place immediately after the 4th of March. The Senate has usually been detained a few days, for the sake of appointments growing out of the laws of session. It is always possible, and must be so commanded at present, that other business requiring their decision, may prolong their stay, or an early return after their adjournment. Nothing is known here, more than you know, on which a calculation as to the latter must be founded. Should the call on you be limited to the case of the ordinary business of deciding on nominations, you have the sanction of precedent as well as the length of the Journey & season of the year, in yielding to your personal accommodation. The Oath of office may I believe be taken <u>any where</u>, before the Judge & within the term prescribed. After stating their side of the subject, allow me to remind you, that one half of the difficulty arising from the distance & the season, may be avoided by proceeding Southwardly instead of returning Northward. Your friends in Virg[ini]a will then be the gainers & among them none more than, Yrs very sincerely, J. Madison"*

On June 8, 1812, within two weeks of leaving the governor's chair, the Republican congressional caucus nominated Elbridge Gerry for the Vice Presidency, on the ticket with Madison. The Madison-Gerry ticket was chosen in November though it failed by a large majority to carry Gerry's home state of Massachusetts. On the advice of President Madison as proffered in this letter, Gerry took the oath of office at his Cambridge estate on March 4, 1813. He presided over the opening session of the Senate on May 24, at which time he made a warlike oration, predicting the speedy conquest of Canada.

Although in his seventieth year and frail in health, he entered into the social life of Washington with great zest. Contrary to the usual practice, he did not relinquish his chair in the Senate at the end of the session of 1813, lest the factious Senator William B. Giles become president *pro tempore* and consequently succeed to the presidency in the event of the death both of President Madison, who was severely ill at the time, and of Gerry himself.

Some sixteen months after taking the Oath, Gerry's long political career came to an end. On the morning of November 23, 1814, proceeding to the Senate chamber in his carriage, he was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs and died within twenty minutes. [*DAB*]

An exceptional letter discussing Gerry's Oath of Office and his Constitutional role as *president pro tempore* of the Senate. Some separation to vertical folds; otherwise, in fine condition. (#23321) **$9,500**

In a curt response to his political enemy Sen. Samuel Smith, James Madison rejects the charge that the Bank of the U.S. is operating under partisan and injurious policies and defends his embattled Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin. He then addresses the deteriorating situation with Napoleon, as the United States hovers on the brink of war.

73. MADISON, JAMES. AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED AS PRESIDENT, Two pages, Quarto, dated August 29, 1810 from Montpelier. Written to Senator **Samuel Smith** (1752-1839), a veteran of the Revolutionary War who rose to the rank of general in command of Maryland's contingent of troops called out to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion. During the previous session of Congress, Smith had served as President *pro tempore* of the Senate. At the time of this letter, he was one of Madison's most ardent political arch-enemies; his brother, Robert Smith, was then Secretary of State, and freely revealed confidential information to the Senator, which Smith used to undermine the Administration. Both of them had fought to compel the removal of Albert Gallatin as Secretary of the Treasury. Madison pens (in full):

"Dear Sir

Your letter of the 8th inst. came duly to hand, & I have since been favor'd with that of the 17th.

It seems that in the decreasing amount of the Treasury deposits, any distributive transfer of them to the State Banks, would not be convenient to the public and must soon become unimportant to them. Nothing better therefore is practicable in that mode, than a temporary relief to particular Banks, particularly affected by the demands of the national Bank. Application has been made on this ground in behalf of the Bank of Columbia, and equal attention would be due to any other applications.

The Spaniard who dined with me last winter, & was lately executed at the Havanna was not the one introduced by Dr. Thornton. His particular title to my civilities, was a letter of strong recommendation from Doctor Rush. The other Spaniard was never at my table.

If the French Decree releasing the American property in the warehouses of Holland, be authentic may it not be the result of apprehended reprisals here?

Be pleased to accept my respects & good wishes.

James Madison"

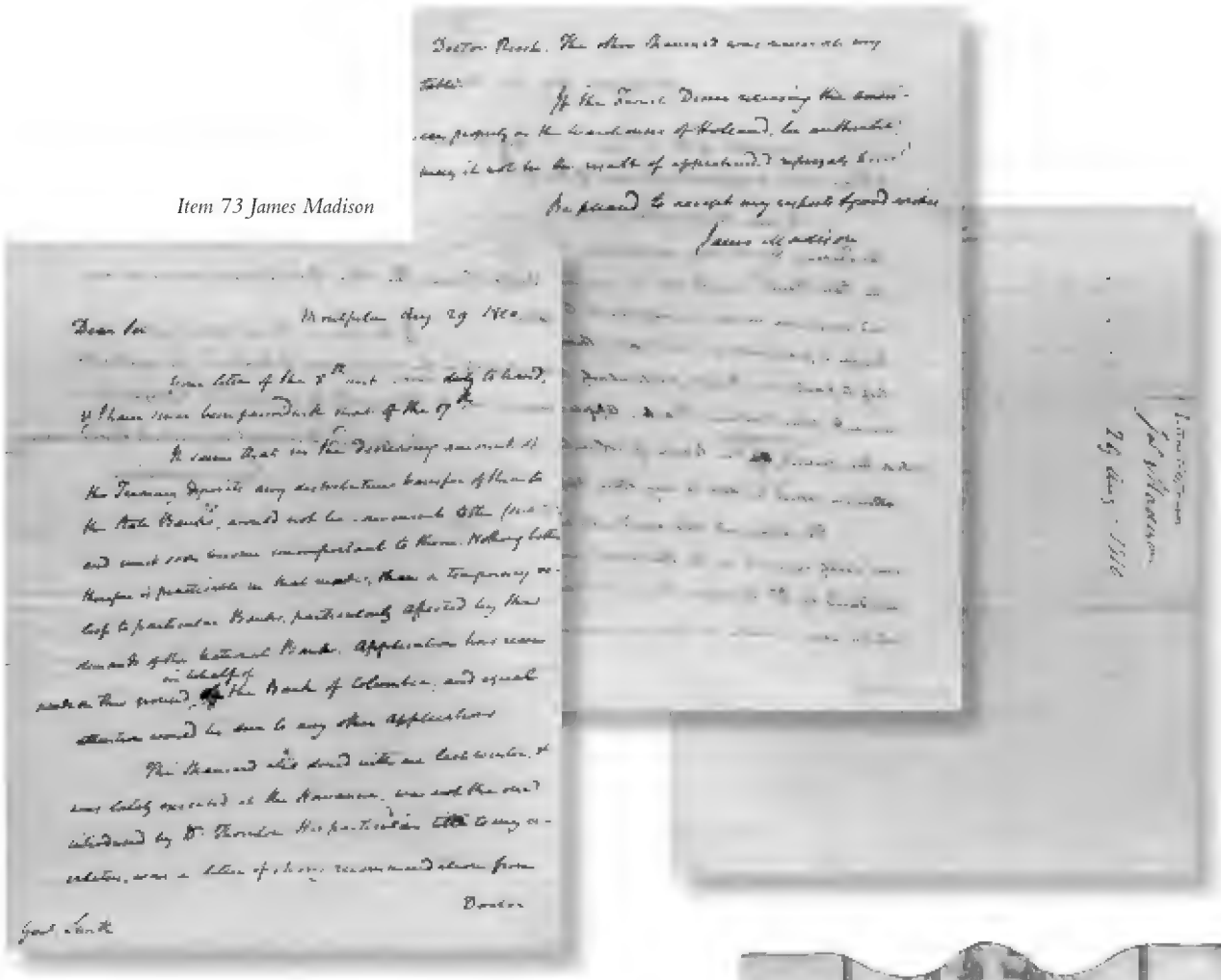
As chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce, Samuel Smith had taken up the question of the re-charter of the Bank of the U.S., introduced into Congress during the current session by Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin. In reviewing the bill, Smith had come up with some alterations to repair what he felt to be some serious faults. As a businessman he recognized the fact that the Bank had a stabilizing effect on the nation's financial system. However, it was Gallatin's monetary conservatism, reflected in the Bank's policy, that disturbed Smith. The large number of foreign stockholders, the limited note circulation, and the tight credit policies did little to furnish the kind of financial energy to the business community which had been one of the most persuasive of Alexander Hamilton's argument when he proposed the original Bank charter. Smith also believed that the Bank's directors were not above a little partisan politics designed to promote Federalist interests. Most important, he felt that the Bank had not expanded its capital or its services in order to meet the expanding needs of the nation's economy. Smith had therefore recommended in 1810 a re-charter which he felt would overcome some of these deficiencies. The Senate could not reach an agreement, and before the current session of Congress adjourned, it was decided to extend the charter until 1812. However, Smith's suspicion of the Bank remained.

During the summer of 1810, Smith thought he detected more of the kind of pressure which he had criticized. He accused the branch bank in Baltimore of withdrawing funds from state banks and tightening credit among merchants. He warned the President that any appearance of political meddling by the Bank would lead members of Congress to "believe that the Secretary of the Treasury was thoroughly favoring the institution." In the August 8th letter (to which Madison is here answering), Smith bordered on language that could quite literally be construed as threatening: "...if [my] course should not be pursued...there will be members of Congress who will attribute it to improper motives, and who will believe that the Secretary of the Treasury was thereby favoring the institution. We certainly had better have no such institution, if the consequence is, that it can awe the Government at it's pleasure..."

Madison's reply in the present letter is to answer the charges in the most even-tempered, yet cordial manner possible in defense of his embattled Treasury Secretary. The confrontation between Gallatin and Secretary of State Robert Smith culminated just seven months later, when Gallatin offered Madison his resignation stating that he could no longer be useful in the Cabinet "under existing circumstances". Gallatin had essentially offered a "him or me" ultimatum. As Madison could not afford to lose the sole member of his Cabinet on whom he relied so heavily for counsel, the Treasury Secretary's resignation was not accepted. However, the stage was set. Within two months, Secretary of State Robert Smith was out, and James Monroe was brought in as his replacement with much fanfare.

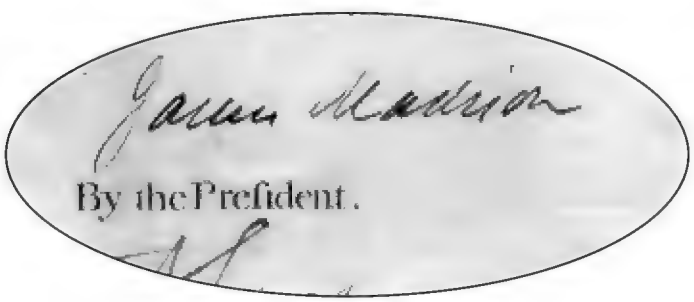
A fantastic letter from Madison, ripe with veiled animosity, though thoroughly cordial as was Madison's personal style. Encompassing virtually every important international and domestic issue of the day, it perfectly captures the intense political battle between the President and his chief political rival in the Senate, Samuel Smith.

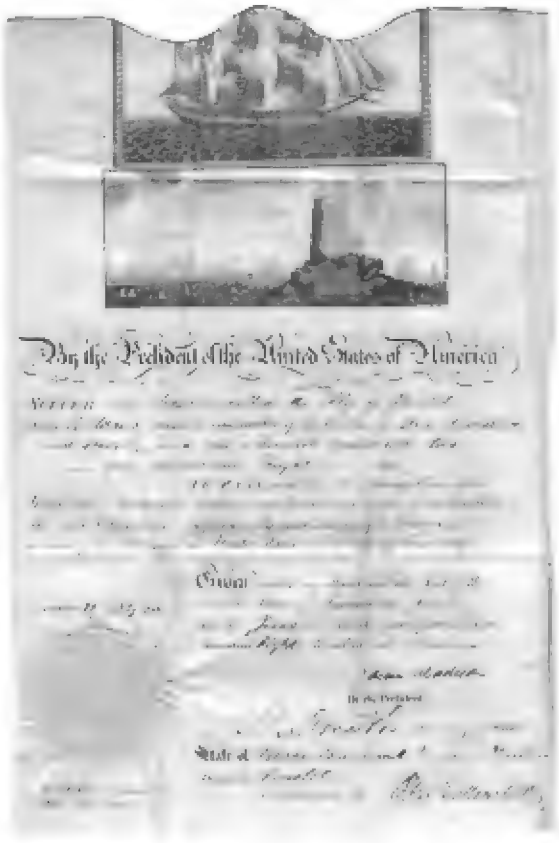
In fine condition. (#) **$15,000**

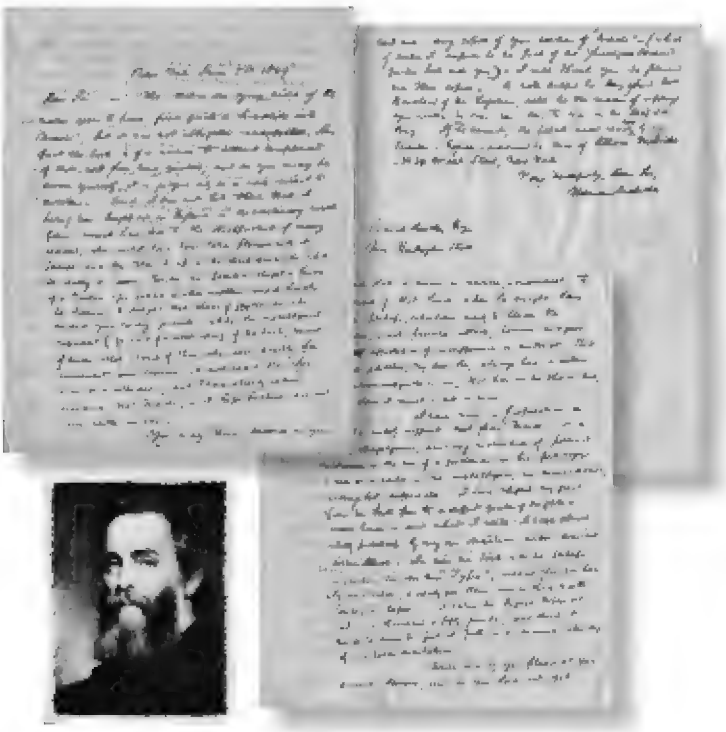


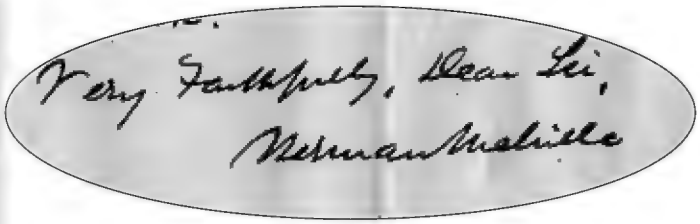
Item 73 James Madison

74. Madison, James. Scallop Top Ship's Passport Signed as President, approx. 11 in. x 16 in., on vellum, dated June 1, 1811, for the Schooner the "Fly of Bristol" of the burthen of 179 tons, mounted with two guns, navigated with eight men. Signed at the lower right in bold dark ink, *"James Madison"*, and countersigned by Secretary of State Robert Smith. White wafer seal intact at the lower left. Small puncture at upper left, not affecting engraving nor text; otherwise, in excellent condition. (#13910) **$1,500**









His most recent novel *"Mardi"* condemned by the critics as too abstract in subject, Herman Melville begins a lighter, semi-autobiographical work about his seagoing adventures

75. MELVILLE, HERMAN. 1819-1891. American novelist. **SUPERB AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, Three pages, on blue-tinted Quarto leaves, dated June 5, 1849 from New York City. Written to his publisher Richard Bentley, Esq., who two years later would publish Melville's most famous work, Moby Dick. Melville pens (in full):

"Dear Sir –

The critics on your side of the water seem to have fired quite a broadside into 'Mardi' [Mardi and a Voyage Thither]*; but it was not altogether unexpected. In fact the book is of a nature to attract compliments of that sort from some quarters; and as you may be aware yourself, it is judged only as a work meant to entertain. And I can not but think that its having been brought out in England in the ordinary novel form must have led to the disappointment of many readers, who would have been better pleased with it, perhaps, had they taken it up in the first place for what it really is. Besides, the peculiar thoughts and fancies of a Yankee upon politics and other matters could hardly be presumed to delight that class of gentlemen who conduct your leading journals; while the metaphysical ingredients (for want of a better term) of the book, must of course repel some of those who read simply for amusement. However, it will reach those for whom it is intended; and I have already received assurances that 'Mardi', in its higher purposes, has not been written in vain.*

You may think, in your own mind that a man is unwise, indiscreet, to write a work of that kind, when he might have written one perhaps, calculated merely to please the general reader, and not provoke attack, however masqued in affectation of indifference or contempt. But some of us scribblers, my Dear Sir, always have a certain something unmanageable in us, that bids us do this or that, and be done it must – hit or miss.

I have now in preparation a thing of widely different cast from 'Mardi'; a plain, straightforward, amusing narrative of personal experience – the son of a gentleman on his first voyage to sea as a sailor – no metaphysics, no comic-sections, nothing but cakes and ale. I have shifted my ground from the South Seas to a different quarter of the globe – nearer home – and what I write I have almost wholly picked up by my own observations under comical circumstances. In size the book will be perhaps a fraction smaller than 'Typee' [his first book, published in 1846]*; it will be printed here by the Harpers, and ready for them two or three months hence, or before. I value the English copyright at one hundred and fifty pounds, and think it will be wise to put it forth in a manner, admitting of a popular circulation.*

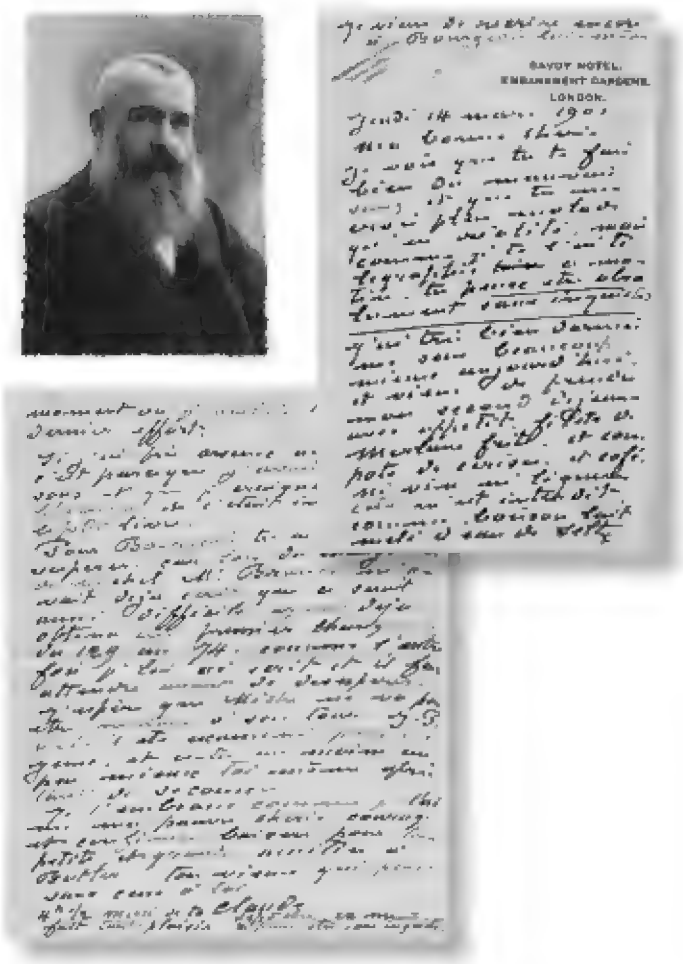
Write me if you please at your earliest leisure; and as you have not yet sent me any copies of your edition of 'Mardi' – (which of course I impute to the fact of the prodigious demand of the book with you) – I will thank you to forward me three copies. A note dropped to my friend Mr. Brodhead of the Legation, will be the means of informing you whether he can send them to me in the Despatch Bag. If he cannot, the parcel would reach me by Warnden's Express, addressed to care of Allan Melville no 14 Wall Street, New York.

Very Faithfully, Dear Sir, Herman Melville"

First published earlier in the year, Mardi and a Voyage Thither was Melville's first literary treatment of metaphysical, ethical, and political subjects. Begun as a narrative of adventure, it concludes as an allegory of mind. The story concerns a quest for Absolute Truth undertaken by five men, each of different background, and concludes with young Taji searching for an Absolute Truth. The book was widely panned in the British press, and nearly marked the end of Melville's literary career. [Indeed, even his publisher's in-house journal, *Bentley's Miscellany*, had been lukewarm in its review of the novel, commenting that Mardi was a book that "the reader will probably like very much or detest altogether, according to the measure of his imagination."]

Later that year, the prolific writer released Redburn: His First Voyage, which describes the adventure of young Wellingborough Redburn during his first voyage as a sailor. Modeled after Melville's own first experience onboard an ocean-going ship, young Redburn finds himself in command of the crew after the captain abruptly retires to his cabin for the balance of the voyage. Redburn discovers the thinly veiled selfishness behind the actions of most people, and is shocked to discover the lack of democracy and the vicious living conditions of the poor in Liverpool – perhaps a stab at the English for their rejection of Mardi.

An excellent letter from Melville written at a crucial juncture in his career, in which he looks forward to the release of his next, semi-autobiographical work, Redburn. In fine condition. Letters of Melville are exceedingly rare and highly prized by both autograph and rare book collectors. (#) **$95,000**

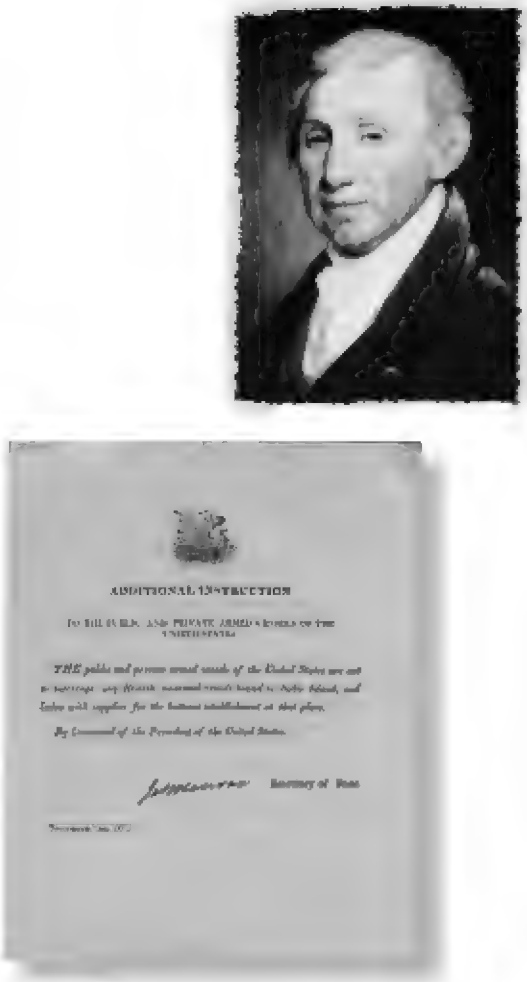


In poor health, Claude Monet struggles to finish his *London* series of paintings during his last trip to England in 1901

76. Monet, Claude. 1840-1926. French Impressionist painter. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Five pages, Octavo, on *"Savoy Hotel, Embankment Gardens, London"* letterhead stationery, dated March 14, 1901. Written in French to a family member, most likely his wife. Monet writes at length about a recent illness he has come down with in England, and concludes (in part):

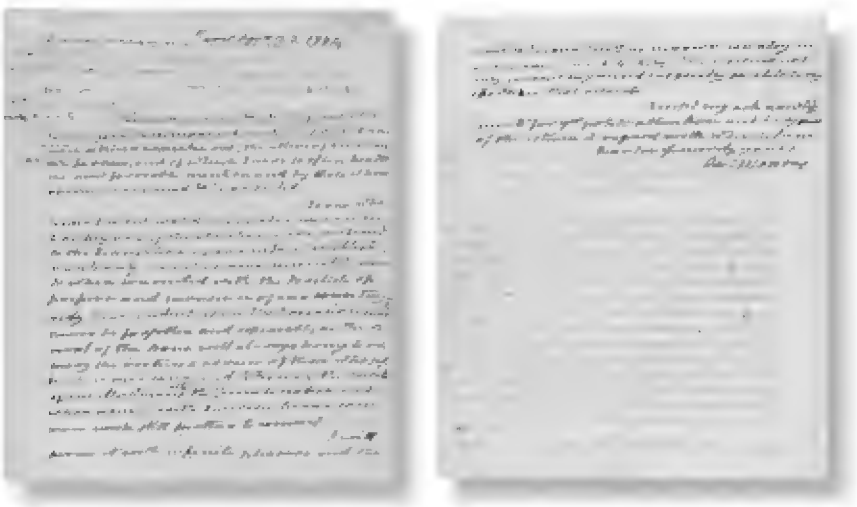
> *"I woke up late this morning, I had not sent a telegram of news to Mrs. Hunter who sent this one and came to see me before her departure. As for the care, beside the rub I don't need much and the waiter the groom and the maid are very very good. All of this care will be useless a day or two from now. But it is really unlucky that this happened just at the time when I wanted to try one last effort."* Signed with sentiment, *"Your old man who thinks ceaselessly of you, Claude"*

It is from his room in the Savoy hotel that Monet completed a number of famous views of the Thames River in 1899 and 1900. He was captivated by the Gothic spires of Westminster rising beside the river, and after two trips to the English capital, had added some 90 depictions of the scene in changing light and weather conditions. Three years later, the works were exhibited by Durand-Ruel in one of Monet's last and most successful exhibitions. In fine condition. (#) **$3,950**



During the War of 1812, Secretary of State James Monroe allows safe passage for rescuers heading to Sable Island to help marooned sailors

77. Monroe, James. 1758-1831. 5th President of the U.S. (1817-1825). **War-date Letter of State Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated November 7, 1812. The partly-printed letter bears an ornate, engraved eagle's crest at the head. Entitled *"Additional Instruction"*, the letter reads (in full): *"To the Public and Private Armed Vessels of the United States – The public and private armed vessels of the United States are not to interrupt any British unarmed vessels bound to Sable Island, and laden with supplies for the humane establishment at that place. By Command of the President of the United States.* [Signed:] *James Monroe – Secretary of State"*. Sable Island lies approximately 200 miles southeast of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Situated in the middle of the fertile North Atlantic fishing grounds, it is a dangerous, low-lying sandy spit that is shrouded in fog for fully 1/3 of the year, and bears the brunt of most of the powerful Northeastern storms that track through the area every season. Since 1583, there have been over 350 shipwrecks. International concern for the shipwreck survivors led to the first "Humane Establishment" on the island in 1801, which rescued marooned sailors and gave them food and shelter until the next passing ship could evacuate them to Halifax. In the few months before and after the date of this letter, no less than five ships ran aground on Sable Island: the schooner *Fortune* (1811); the brigs *Orion* (1811) and the aptly-named *Hard Times* (1811); and the ships *Ella* (1811) and HMS *Barbados* (1812). A great letter of maritime history, in very fine condition. (#23320) **$1,500**



Shortly after his arrival in Paris, James Monroe writes effusively of the friendship between America and France – an overly congenial attitude that would eventually lead to his recall as Minister to France

78. MONROE, JAMES. AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED as President Washington's **MINISTER TO FRANCE**, Two pages, Quarto, dated September 22, 1794 from Paris. Writing to an unnamed correspondent, judging from internal evidence J. Hector St. John de Crevècoeur, the French author of *Letters From an American Farmer* (the subject of this letter), Monroe pens:

> *"Dear Sir*
>
> *I received the other day with great pleasure yr. favor accompanied with the present you were so kind as* [to] *make me, the Letters of* [sic] *an American* [F]*armer, and of which I have so often heard the most favorable mention and by those whose opinions are most to be respected.*
>
> *To one who knew the old world the theater was an interesting one, if the attention were confined to the description of our infant establishments only: but it became infinitely more so when connected with the British oppression and invasion of our country. Their conduct upon that occasion sho[u]ld never be forgotten and especially as the revival of the scene will always bring to memory the virtues and services of those who suffered in our cause, and likewise the merits of our illustrious ally, the French nation, and whose union with America tis our common wish still further to cement.*
>
> *I will peruse it with infinite pleasure and the more so because I shall see my own country in a long way I wish to study. I know it will not only instruct my mind but greatly facilitate my efforts in that respect.*
>
> *Accept my acknowledgements for yr polite attention and be assured of the esteem and regard with which I am*
>
> *Dear sir Sincerely yours,*
>
> *Jas Monroe"*

At the time of this 1794 letter, America had adopted a precariously neutral stance towards the warring nations of England and France. The young republic sought to maintain and expand trade with both countries while at the same time it tried to avoid interceptions of its shipping and impressment of its sailors by the two opposing navies.

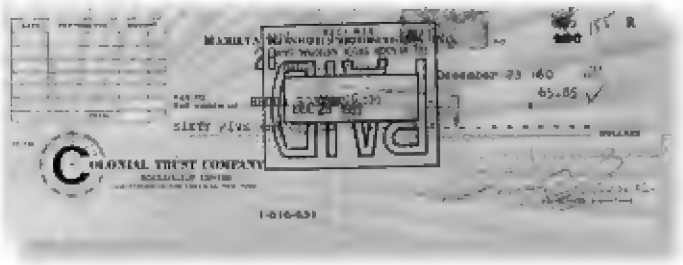
Complicating matters further was the increasingly radical nature of the revolution occurring within France. While many leading Democratic Republicans, including Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe, embraced the French Revolution, the Federalist administration was horrified by the excesses committed against the traditional social and political order, which culminated in the executions of the benefactors of American independence, the king and queen. Thus existing domestic political tensions were played out in the arena of foreign policy, between Anglophile Federalists and Francophile Republicans.

Essentially the last truly national figure available for the post, Monroe was not a good choice to replace Gouverneur Morris as Minister to France. Although favored by his Republican colleagues in the Senate, he was not President Washington's first choice, as his personal fondness for France was well known. This bias would surface disastrously upon his arrival in Paris in August, 1794, when he made overtures to his French counterparts for an official reception on the floor of the Republican Convention during which he gave a widely publicized speech that contradicted the official American position of neutrality. It could not have occurred at a worse time since John Jay had just been appointed Minister to England, with the secret object of securing a treaty of "amity and commerce" between the United States and its former overlord. Monroe's intemperate statements lavishing praise on the French government endangered Jay's mission, and won for Monroe an official reprimand from the Secretary of State.

Writing soon after his arrival as the United States minister in Paris, Monroe offers a revealing statement of his — and the Jeffersonian Republicans' — prolonged love affair with France. Apparently addressed to J. Hector St. John de Crevècoeur, the letter praises that author's *Letters From an American Farmer,* a series of commentaries on the character of the American people and nation, written in epistolary form, that in many ways anticipates de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America.*

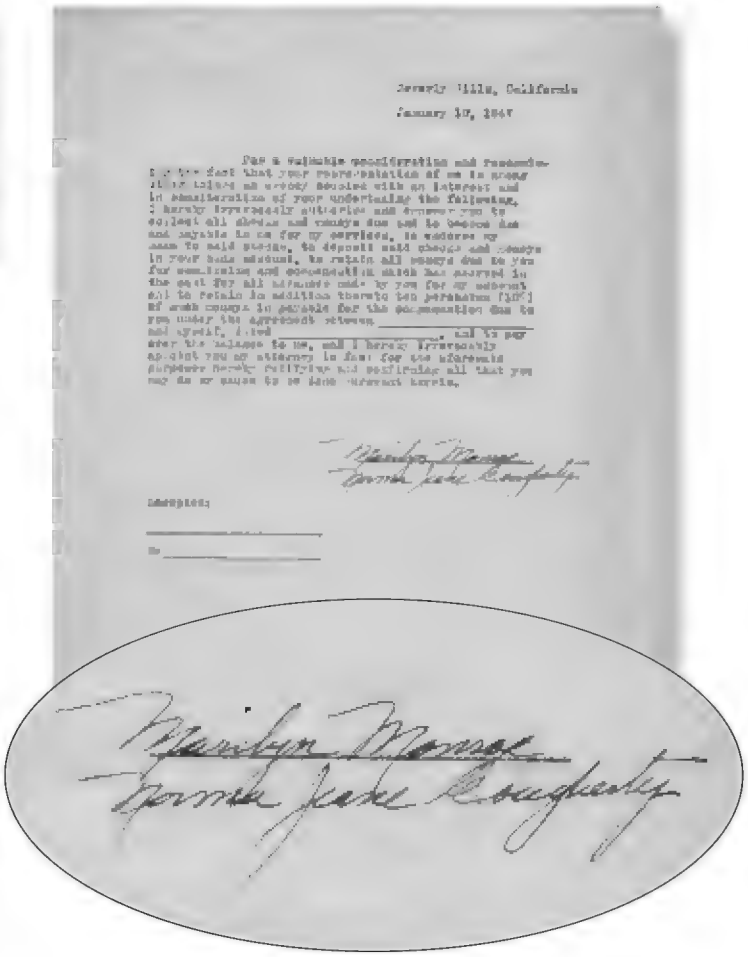
Sadly for Monroe, while he enjoyed his tenure in France his accomplishments there were few. Upon the ratification of Jay's Treaty with the British two years later, Monroe's failure to emphatically support the agreement from his post in Paris compelled Washington to order his recall.

An excellent and timely letter from Monroe, echoing the recent tenor of his mission to France – a post that almost ended his political career. In fine condition. (#) **$7,950**



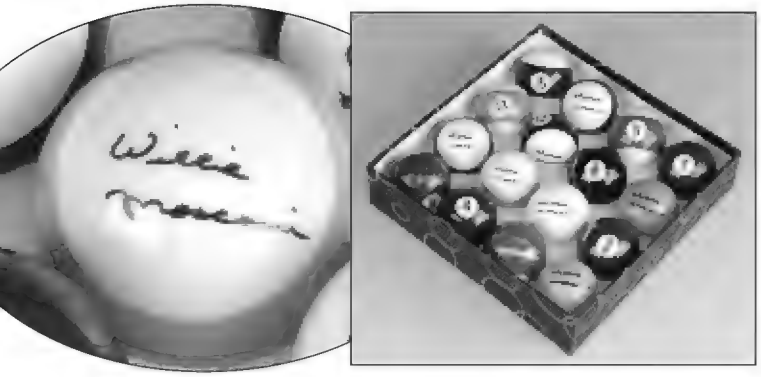
79. Monroe, Marilyn. 1926-1962. American film actress and sex symbol. **Signed Check**, 8 1/2 in. x 3 in., dated December 23, 1960, drawn on the Marilyn Monroe Productions, Inc. account at Colonial Trust Company in NYC, for the amount $65.86 payable to Hedda Rosten. Hedda served as Marilyn's secretary during the 1956 filming of *The Prince and the Showgirl*, and she and her husband, playwright Norman Rosten (who published a biography of MM in 1973), were close friends of Arthur Miller and Marilyn until her death in 1962. Signed at the lower right "Marilyn Monroe" in blue/black ink. Cancellation stamp slightly touches a portion of the signature, with some soiling at the top edge of the check; overall in fine condition. (#22911) **$2,500**

80. Monroe, Marilyn. Gorgeous Vintage Signed Photograph, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a studio publicity shot of the actress in conservative attire with tightly coiffed hair, casting a slow, sultry gaze with her bedroom eyes – her hallmark expression that came so effortlessly. Boldly inscribed in blue ink on the image, *"To Frankie, Best Wishes, Marilyn Monroe"*. Some surface tears and toning to margin only from previous framing; overall, in fine condition with pristine image, inscription and signature. An excellent example dating from 1950. (#23262) **$9,500**



Signed twice, *"Marilyn Monroe"* and *"Norma Jeane Dougherty"*!

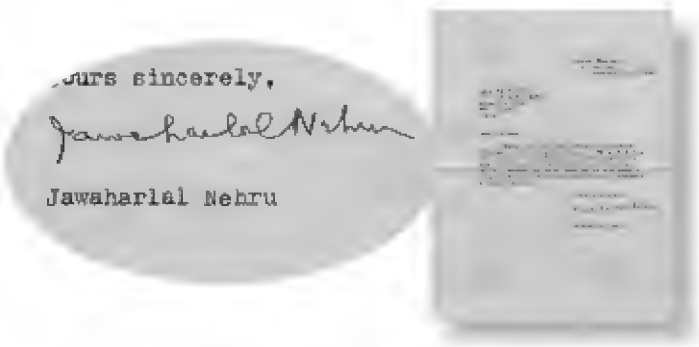
81. Monroe, Marilyn. Typed Legal Document Signed Twice, One page, Quarto, dated January 10, 1947 from Beverly Hills, CA. Filled out in blank, the document assigns power-of-attorney privileges to an unnamed agent, in order to collect *"all checks and moneys due and to become due and payable to me for my services"*, and authorizes the agent to retain 10% for this duty. Signed both *"Marilyn Monroe"* and *"Norma Jeane Dougherty"* at the lower right in bold blue ink. Documents signed in both her screen and legal names are exceedingly rare. This fine example remains in excellent condition, with only minor age toning to the margins. (#23309) **$9,500**



82. MOSCONI, WILLIE. c. 1913-1993. American billiards player. **COMPLETE SET OF INDIVIDUALLY SIGNED BILLIARD BALLS**, in mint unused condition.

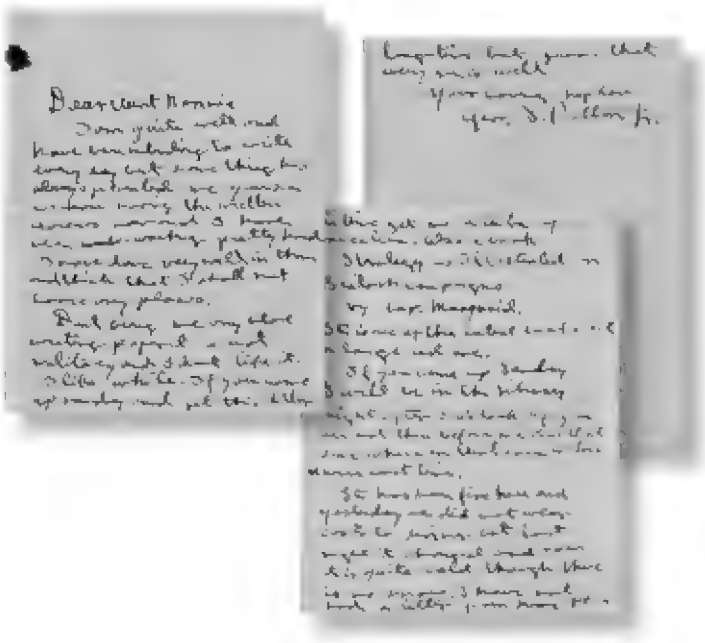
A perennial world champion billiards player, Mosconi is considered the best player ever to pick up a cue. The unofficial ambassador of the sport, he won the world title 15 times between 1940 and 1957. Among his career highlights was his 1941 world championship in the longest billiard tournament ever, a round-robin event featuring the top eight players, each of whom would play every other player 32 times; participants played 5 days a week over a six-month period in six cities. Mosconi set records, such as the fastest game on record (with 125 points in 30 minutes), and once, at an exhibition in Springfield, Ohio (1954), he sank an extraordinary 526 consecutive balls without a miss. He also served as the technical adviser for the 1956 film *The Hustler*, loosely based on the life of his longtime pool rival Rudolph Wanderone, better known as Minnesota Fats.

The fifteen balls and accompanying cue ball are each signed in full in either blue, gold or silver ink, and are housed in their original presentation box. Acquired directly from Mosconi's agent. Mosconi's signature is quite rare! (#23253) **$2,950**



"We have a big job in India, but today all these questions are interlinked with international problems"

83. NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL. 1889-1964. First Prime Minister of India (1947-64) after the country gained independence from Britain. **TYPED LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, dated February 23, 1940 from Allahabad. Written to an Atlantic City, NJ woman. *"Dear friend, Thank you for your letter of December 10th and for your good wishes. We have a big job in India, but today all these questions are interlinked with international problems. It is pleasant to know that there are people of good will in all countries working towards a better world. Yours sincerely, Jawaharlal Nehru"*. A great letter written during India's struggle for independence. Very minor staining; overall, in fine condition. Also includes the original transmittal envelope with censor stamp, and canceled Indian postage. (#) **$695**

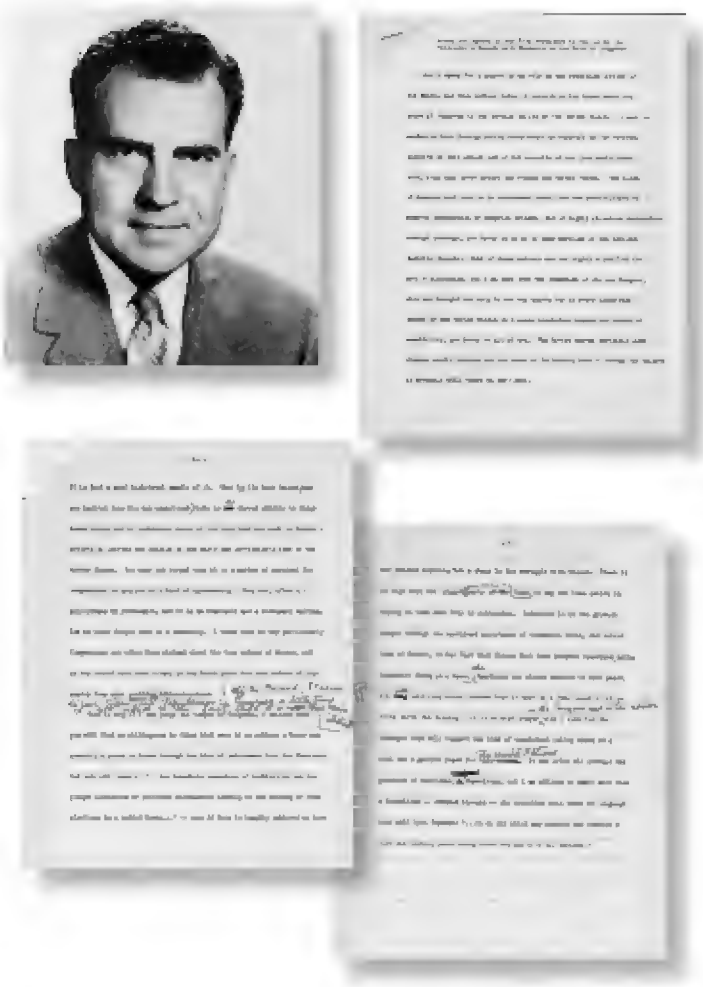


Like his father and grandfather before him, young George Patton attends the Virginia Military Institute (VMI), though he hopes to gain an appointment to West Point

84. PATTON, GEORGE S. 1885-1945. U.S. General, known as "Old Blood and Guts". **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, Two and one-quarter pages, Octavo, c. fall, 1903. Written to his *"Aunt Nannie"*, who stayed with Patton the majority of his first year at VMI to help him combat homesickness. 1903 was Patton's first year outside of California, and the time he spent at the Virginia Military Institute bolstered his self-confidence and strengthened his chances for an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy — his ultimate goal. At VMI, he took to the rigors of academics and the firm discipline at once; he excelled in his studies and was well-liked by his classmates. The very next year, he realized his dream and was off to West Point. Patton pens (in full):

> *"Dear Aunt Nannie;*
>
> *I am quite well and have been intending to write every day but some thing has always prevented me. You see we are having the written reviews now and I have been working pretty hard. I have done very well in them and think that I shall not loose* [sic] *any places.*
>
> *Don't bring me any blue writing paper it is not military and I don't like it. I like white. If you come up Sunday and get this letter in time get me a tube of Vaseline. Also a book Strategy as Illustrated in British Campaigns by Capt. Macquoid. It is one of the latest books out, a large red one.*
>
> *If you come up Sunday I will be in the library right after 2 o'clock. If you are not there before me I will sit somewhere in that room where we were last time.*
>
> *It has been fine here and yesterday we did not wear coats to dinner but last night it changed and now it is quite cold though there is no snow. I have not had a letter from home for a long time but guess that everyone is well. Your loving nephew, Geo. S. Patton Jr."*

A wonderful letter showing the exuberance of the young cadet. Patton's request for the latest book on strategy is notable considering he is known for his keen interest in military tactics throughout recorded history. One of the earliest letters of Patton extant. In very fine condition. (#21791) **$4,950**



…Congress has shown a remarkable unanimity too in backing the great speech of our President which showed to the world, as well as to the men in the Kremlin, that we were prepared for any real steps toward peace; but that we could not be 'gulled' or lulled into a false sense of security through a mere propaganda offensive and the symbolism of the familiar peace dove of Moscow… If Moscow meant to divide us at home, the move failed. And it seems that our friends and neutrals abroad saw the proposal of the President in the same light of truth, perhaps because they had seen Moscow's dove moulting peace feathers for bristling weapons before. We wait and hope.

…For years it has been the practice of groups of critics who profess to be liberals, and perhaps in some cases genuinely are, to view with alarm the investigations held by committees of both Houses into subversive activities and the legislation that has proceeded from these hearings. The Un-American Committee of the House, especially, has been a favorite target for this kind of 'viewing with alarm.'

Let me say that I do not think that any committee of either House is infallible and that I feel that in the course of some of the earlier investigations of the Un-American Activities Committee conducted under Democratic Administrations, there may have been lapses from the kind of procedure and the tone of hearing which were conducive to the combined result that this committee should achieve: The first duty of the committee is to reveal to the American people the real danger that comes from concealed and conspiratorial efforts to undermine our political and constitutional system and to poison the springs of information and of public opinion…

I believe there are few people who today any longer doubt that Hiss was not the only traitor to the United States or controlled agent of Moscow who was operating at an important level in our governmental structure…"

In speaking on the Role of Congress in shaping U.S. foreign policy, Vice President Richard Nixon plunges into a defense of his controversial role in hunting down Communists during his tenure on the House Un-American Activities Committee

85. Nixon, Richard M. 1913-1994. 37th President of the U.S. (1969-1974). **Original Typed Speech** with numerous **Handwritten Corrections and Annotations**, Fifteen pages, Quarto, titled *"Notes for Speech by the Vice President to Follow Up the President's Speech with Emphasis on the Role of Congress"*. It is unclear when and to whom this speech was delivered; however, judging by the content it followed President Eisenhower's first major address after taking office, entitled "The Chance for Peace", which was delivered to the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York City on April 16, 1953. Some brief excerpts:

"I want to emphasize that foreign policy today means an emphasis on the national security of this nation and of the security of the free world under conditions that never before confronted the United States. The kinds of weapons that have to be considered today, the new possibilities of massive destruction by surprise attacks, and of highly selective destruction through sabotage, are borne in on me in many meetings of the National Security Council… The Soviet system certainly does possess atomic weapons and the means of delivering them – though the balance is probably still heavy in our favor.

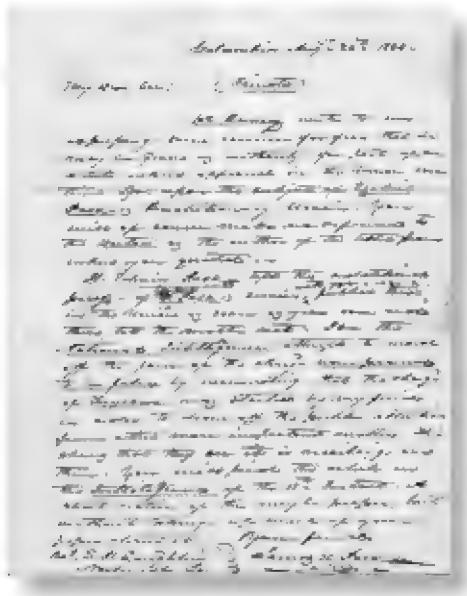
Much much more. An excellent speech from Richard Nixon, perfectly capturing the major issues of the early 1950s, and especially of the investigations then being carried out by the infamous Republican senator, Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. As well, and in typical Nixon fashion, he offers that the errors in judgment previously made by his own House committee (HUAC) were somehow the responsibility of the Truman Administration.

Nixon's comments on relations with the countries of East Asia are quite prophetic, and foreshadow his later triumph in China as President.

The speech contains pencil underlines on pages four, five, seven, twelve and thirteen, key passages that Nixon wanted to emphasize. Page twelve also contains two ink cross-outs, including Nixon's replacement of the word *"savagely"* with *"coldly"* to modify the word *"calculated"* in speaking of *"the attack on South Korea by Moscow's puppets."* Pages thirteen, fourteen and fifteen also contain ink corrections, including this lengthy segue: *"Off the Record, it seems to have taken some of our Republicans in Congress a little time to get used to the fact that it is now <u>their</u> Administration!"* In very fine condition. Please call for a full transcription. (#) **$9,500**

Pres. Pierce authorizes a whaling voyage

86. PIERCE, FRANKLIN. 1804-1869. 14th President of the U.S. (1853-1857). **WHALING DOCUMENT SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, One page, Folio (approx. 21 5/8 in. x 16 5/8 in.), dated October 14, 1856. The document, a **Four Language Ships' Papers**, grants permission and leave to Robert D. Eldridge, Master or Commander of the Barque *Amazon* bound for Pacific Ocean, laden with Provisions, stores and utensils for a whaling voyage. The document is printed in four languages: English, Dutch, French and Spanish. Ships' papers were required of all ships leaving American ports, and contained information on the cargoes of America's schooners, four-masters, and other sailing vessels. Countersigned by acting Secretary of State **William L. Marcy**. Intact white wafer Presidential seal affixed to center. In near pristine condition. The signature of Pierce is exceptional. (#23285) **$2,500**



Item 87

During the acrimonious campaign of 1844, Democratic presidential candidate James K. Polk defends a charge of Toryism leveled by the Whigs against his grandfather, Col. Ezekiel Polk, who served in the Continental Army

87. POLK, JAMES K. 1795-1849. 11th President of the U.S. (1845-1849). **EXCEPTIONAL AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, dated August 24, 1844 from Columbia, Tennessee. Written to Col. Samuel H. Laughlin of Nashville, and marked *"Private"* at the head. Polk pens (in full):

> *"My Dear Sir: Dr. Ramsey writes to me expressing some concern for fear that he may be given as authority – for part of an article which appeared in the Union some time ago, upon the subject of Ezekiel Polk's Revolutionary services. You will of course make no reference to the Doctor as the author of the letter from which you quoted.*
>
> *If Edwin Polk left the additional proofs of Ezekiel Polk's services will you publish them in the Union as soon as you can, and then let the matter rest. I see the National Intelligencer, attempts to ward off the force of the charge now proved to be false, by insinuating that the charge of Toryism was started by my friends in order to draw off the public attention from other more important matters. This spring that they see it is ____ ____ them. You will find the article in the Intelligencer of the 18th Instant. A short notion of this may be proper, but without taking up much of your paper about it. Your friend James K. Polk"*

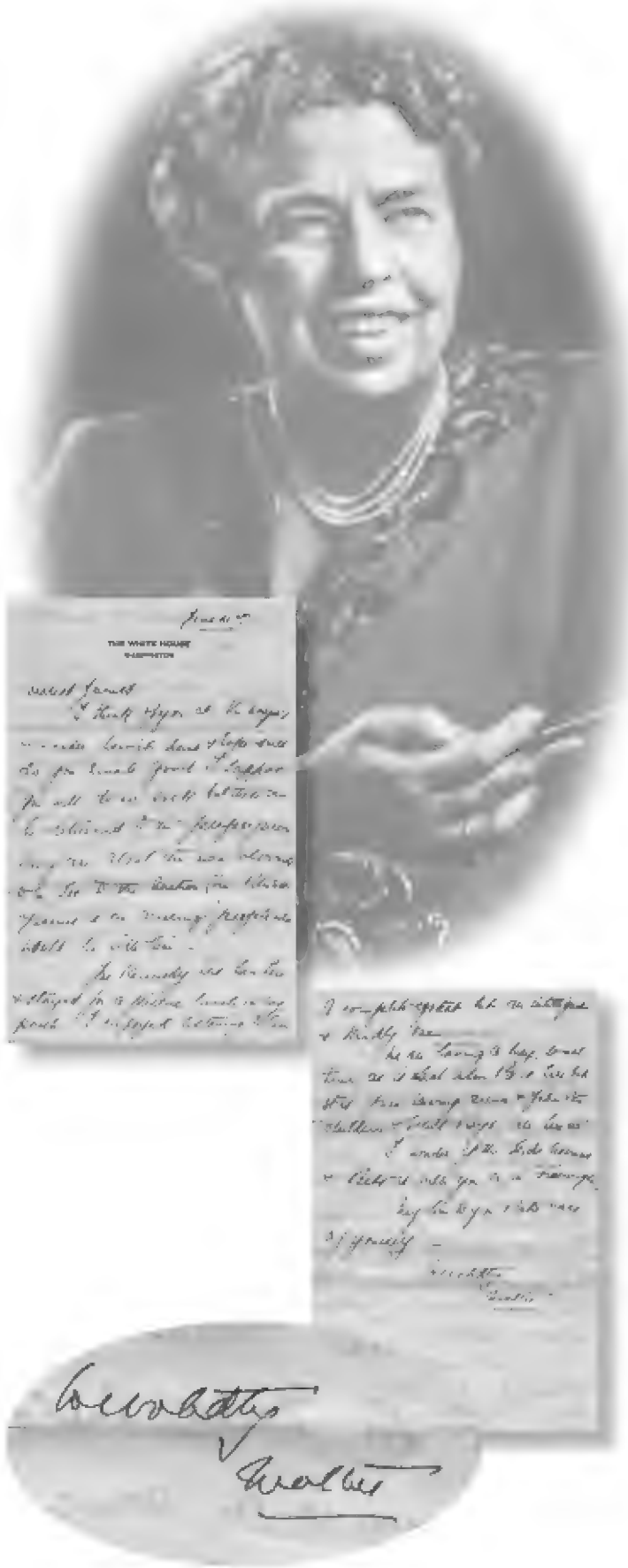
The campaign of 1844 was conducted primarily in the press, with both parties leveling charges of mud-slinging against each other, while themselves orchestrating character assassinations of the opposition. Polk biographer Charles Sellers writes in James K. Polk, Continentalist (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1966), that

> Polk devoted far more time and energy to the perennial Whig charges about his grandfather Ezekiel's alleged Toryism than to any other issue in the campaign. The Whigs themselves were rather ashamed of the issue, but Polk acted as if the election might turn on it. His old friend Dr. Ramsey spent practically his whole time during the campaign gathering evidence and writing refutations; Senator Haywood prepared for the Central Democratic Committee of North Carolina an elaborate Vindication in pamphlet form, 10,000 copies of which were printed and distributed; and in the end Polk drove his Nashville editor Sam Laughlin almost to despair by his endless demands for further publications in vindication of his ancestor.

In the end, Polk narrowly defeated Clay in the election, due primarily to the showing of third-party candidate James G. Birney in New York, who siphoned off enough votes to toss the election to Polk.

A superb political letter from the election of 1844. In fine condition. (#) **$3,950**

88. Rogers, Roy and Gabby Hayes. Vintage Photograph Signed by Both, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, of the two Western stars in costume – Rogers in his neckerchief and white cowboy hat, and Hayes wearing his trademark battered hat and bushy beard (you can almost hear his gravelly voice exclaiming "You're durn tootin'!"). Signed on the image in black ink by both, *"'Gabby' Hayes"* and *"Roy Rogers"*. Minor surface wrinkling; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$495**



First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt's shrewd assessment of Sen. Joseph Kennedy, the Kennedy family patriarch:
"A complete egotist but an intelligent & kindly one"

89. Roosevelt, Eleanor. 1884-1962. First Lady of the U.S. (1933-45), humanitarian and diplomat. **Autograph Letter Signed as First Lady**, Two pages, Octavo, on official White House letterhead stationery, written to her son James Roosevelt, June 21st [no year]. Eleanor pens (in full):

> *"Dearest James,*
>
> *I think of you at the Mayo's & wonder how it goes & hope it will do you much good. I suppose you will do no work but these can be returned to the proper person. They are about the man who wants to be Sec*[retary]. *to the Aviation Comm*[ission]. [Illegible] *...people who would be with him.*
>
> *Joe Kennedy has been here & stayed for a picnic lunch on my porch. I enjoyed listening to him. A complete egotist but an intelligent & kindly one.*
>
> *We are having a busy social time as is usual when Pa is here, but it is from having Anna & John's other children & Ethel & Jr. are here too.*
>
> *I wonder if the kids* [?] *& Bets is with you or in Framingham? My love to you & take care of yourself —*
>
> *Devotedly*
>
> *Mother"*

An interesting comment by Eleanor Roosevelt about the first chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Joseph P. Kennedy. Handwritten letters of Eleanor as First Lady are quite uncommon. In fine condition. (#) **$3,950**

Franklin Roosevelt brings the *Warm Springs Foundation* — later known as the *March of Dimes* — into existence as a non-profit organization

90. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D. HISTORIC AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, Two pages, Quarto, on *"Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland"* letterhead stationery, dated April 7, 1927. Time-stamped with the *"Roosevelt & O'Connor"* law partnership stamp at the upper right, and written *"Georgia Warm Springs"* in secretarial red pencil just above. Written to *"Mr. Crawley"*. Roosevelt pens (in full):

"Dear Mr. Crowley

I have communicated with Mr. Herman Swift of Columbus & he tells me that the enclosed certificate of incorporation of the new Georgia Warm Springs Foundation Inc. under the N.Y. Membership Cooperatives Law is entirely in order so far as Georgia law is concerned, and that it can take title to the property here.

So you go ahead with the incorporation as quickly as you can, please, as I want to get the whole thing running officially as soon as possible.

This means of course also the change of the name of the other Delaware corporation to Meriwether [sic] *Reserve Inc. as stated in your letter.*

I enclose within of steps to be taken as soon as possible.

Sincerely, Franklin D. Roosevelt"

A victim of *paralytic poliomyelitis*, FDR lost the use of his legs in 1924 from the effects of this crippling disease. Around 1926, the future president heard of another polio victim who had taught himself to use his legs in water, and found that he could walk on land. Roosevelt, who had been an athletic young man, was ready for a miracle himself and journeyed to the Merriweather Inn in Warm Springs, Georgia, which had a warm water pool. He moved into a cottage and immediately began a rigorous routine of exercises in the pool; soon he was able to move his right leg, a feat he had not conquered in over three years. News of his visit attracted the press, and when Roosevelt returned to Warm Springs a few months later, he found another six polio victims there for the "cure".

Soon, Roosevelt became so involved with the Inn at Warm Springs that he decided to buy the facility outright and turn it into a rehabilitation center for other "parals" seeking treatment. The sale was completed in 1926, and a year later, with the help of his former law partner Basil O'Connor, he established the nonprofit Warm Springs Foundation – the country's first organized effort to fight polio.

During the Great Depression the Warm Springs Foundation, in need of funds, started to appeal to the general public. Initially, funds were raised through the annual "President's Birthday balls", with participation of FDR and a variety of celebrities. In January 1938 the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was established in order to emphasize the nationwide significance and non-partisan character of the polio crusade. Comedian Eddie Cantor coined the phrase "March of Dimes" (playing on the popular newsreel feature "The March of Time"), and appealed to radio listeners all over the country to send contributions directly to the White House. This campaign proved to be hugely successful, revolutionizing the fund-raising and volunteer movement in the American health field.

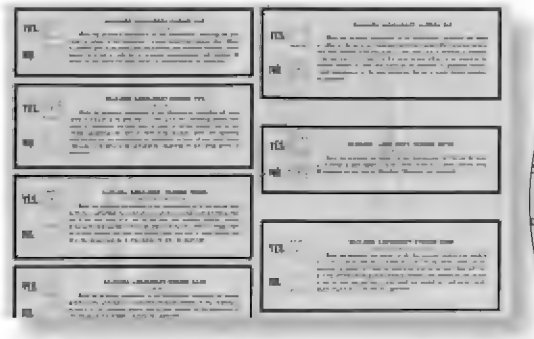
A wonderful and important handwritten letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt, in which he creates one of his most enduring legacies. Two original binder holes along left edge; overall, in mint condition. (#23293) **$9,500**

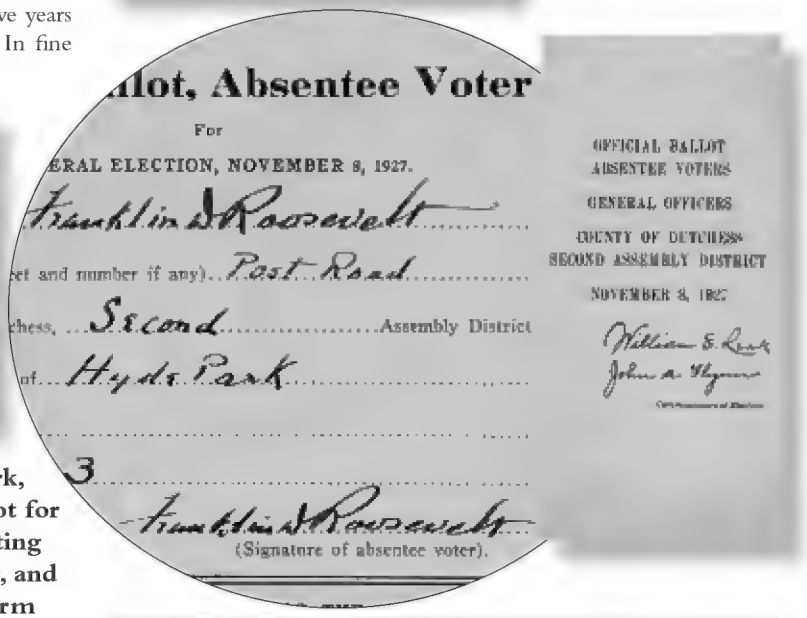
FDR acknowledges the importance of the Scriptures in his daily life

91. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D. 1882-1945. 32nd President of the U.S. (1933-1945). **TYPED LETTER SIGNED** as **GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK**, One page, Quarto, on New York Executive Chamber stationery, dated January 6, 1929. Written to Rev. W.H. Kittrell of Cisco, Texas. *"Dear Mr. Kittrell: I appreciate very much your writing me, also your prayers and good wishes. Please understand that I read the Scriptures and believe in the Book from cover to cover, and am trying to carry out the teaching of the Master as best I can. Sincerely yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt"*. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope. In very fine condition. (#23385) **$1,500**

FDR sends a moving Christmas greeting to the disabled veterans of WWI

92. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Typed Letter Signed as President, One page, Quarto, on White House letterhead stationery. Though undated, the FDR Library in Hyde Park has identified this letter as one sent to the Military Organization of the World War, a veterans group, on Christmas Eve, 1935. The letter reads (in full): *"TO ALL DISABLED VETERANS: Another year draws to its close and Christmas again unites us all in spirit. Since I greeted you last year many changes have taken place. Some of you are still bravely meeting the test of patience with the same bouyance of spirit that sustained you in the stress of service to our country. Others have been restored to health and happiness, while still others have passed on, all – the noble living and the noble dead – blessed with the everlasting gratitude of the Nation they served. It is my wish that this Christmas bring to each of you the best of good cheer and renewed confidence in the New Year for the restoration to health and the attainment of real happiness. Franklin D. Roosevelt".* A stirring message from the President, who just five years later would lead America through yet another "Great War". In fine condition. (#) **$4,950**

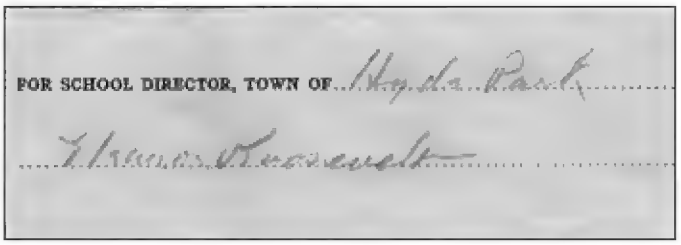




Just before being elected Governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt completes an absentee ballot for the elections of Duchess County, New York, writing in his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, as School Director, and voting *against* the extension of the governor's term

93. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Official Absentee Voter Registration Document, completed and **Signed Three Times,** along with the **Completed Accompanying Ballots,** for the General Election of November 8, 1927 for Dutchess County, New York. The balloting document consists of three pieces. FDR has boldly signed and dated the outside of the envelope (containing the ballot) in black ink. Within the envelope there are two official Absentee Voter Ballots: one being "Questions Submitted County of Duchess November 8, 1927"; the other "General Officers County of Duchess Second Assembly District November 8, 1927".

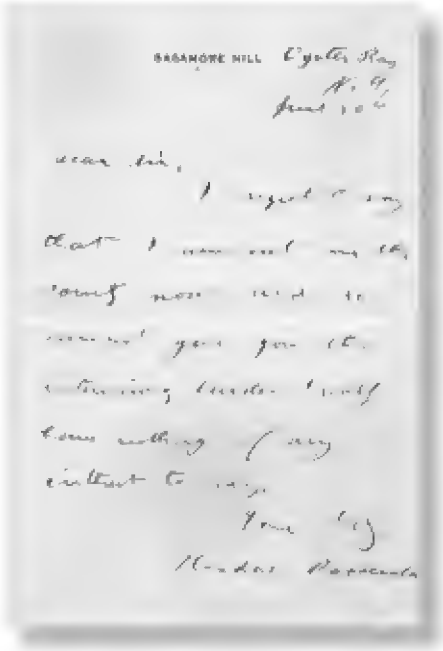
The "Questions Submitted" ballot contains nine proposed amendments, each with a "Yes" and "No" box that the voter is to cross mark accordingly (Roosevelt has marked his choices with an "X" in pencil). The proposed amendments include: Executive Budget, City Debt Limit, Grade Crossing Elimination, Salaries, Head of Executive Department, Highway in Forest Preserve, Condemnation by Counties, and Annexation of Territory by Cities. Perhaps best of all, though, is Roosevelt's vote AGAINST the extension of the NY Governor's term, an office he would seek the very next year (if he hadn't been planning his campaign already). Of course, Roosevelt became the most notorious long-term occupier of office when he was elected to a record FOUR terms as President, prompting the passage of the 22nd Amendment in 1951 which limited the term of office to two.



The "General Officers" ballot contains the printed names of candidates for eight specific offices: Associate Judge Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, Member of the Assembly, Sheriff, County Clerk, County Treasurer, Superintendent of the Poor, and Coroner. Roosevelt placed a cross mark in pencil next to his candidates — all Democrats, of course! The remainder of the ballot is reserved for Town Offices that do not contain printed names of the particular candidates, leaving the voter to complete the form with the names of the candidates and town name. Beside each of the offices, Roosevelt has written in pencil his town *"Hyde Park"* along with his chosen candidates. Most notable here is his choice for School Director, *"Eleanor Roosevelt"*, written in graphite.

A fascinating ensemble, giving a rare glimpse of Roosevelt's politics before he became Governor of New York. (#23333) **$9,500**

After an exceptionally rancorous battle with Congress over the Meat Inspection Act, Teddy Roosevelt arrives in Oyster Bay for his first vacation of the year



94. ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. 1858-1919. 26th President of the U.S. (1901-1909). **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, One page, Octavo, on *"Sagamore Hill"* letterhead stationery, dated *"Oyster Bay, N.Y., June '06"* [June 31, 1906]. Written to an unnamed correspondent, most certainly a reporter. Roosevelt pens (in full):

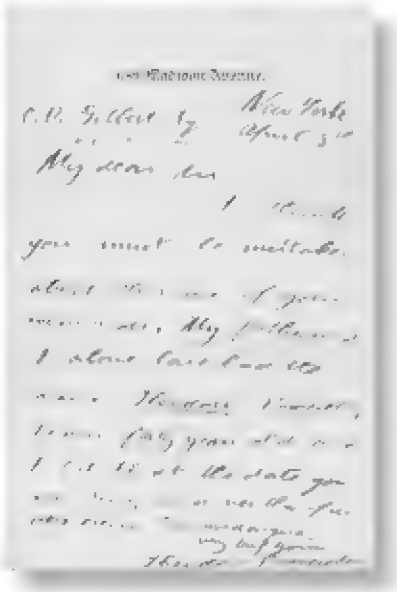
> *"Dear Sir, I regret to say that I am out in the country now and so cannot give you the interview; besides I really have nothing of any interest to say. Yours truly, Theodore Roosevelt"*

Roosevelt, after a lengthy battle with Congress over the Meat Inspection and Pure Food and Drug Acts, arrived in Oyster Bay on June 31st for what he hoped would be a long holiday in the country. Each of these landmark laws was prompted by the publication of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*, which exposed unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry. Sinclair's lurid account of Chicago's packing houses revealed in revolting detail the conditions in which beef and pork were prepared for America's tables. Canned beef was made from old, diseased cattle, and sausage contained rats and rat dung. Potted chicken contained no chicken at all, only waste cattle products. Men fell into the processing vats and "all but the bones [went] out in to the world as Durham's Pure Leaf Lard!" President Roosevelt was one of the most outraged readers of *The Jungle*, which paralleled with his own experience during the war with "embalmed beef" issued to the Rough Riders.

Roosevelt teamed up with Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in ordering an immediate inspection of the meat packing plants, and legislation was introduced in Congress which would bring the industry under tighter Federal control. However, the ultra Conservatives in Congress, led by House Speaker Joe Cannon, were vehemently opposed to the bills. After a vitriolic debate and much posturing between the White House and the Republican leadership, a compromise was reached between Roosevelt and Congress, and the bill was signed into law on June 30, 1906. One day later, TR arrived by train in Oyster Bay to enjoy a well-earned vacation.

An interesting letter from Roosevelt following one of his greatest battles with Congress. Seeking respite in the country, he declines an interview with the curious comment that *"he has nothing of any interest to say"*, certainly an allusion to his mental state of exhaustion after an unusually long session of Congress. In very fine condition. (#23264) **$3,950**

"My father and I alone have had the name Theodore Roosevelt..."



95. ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TWICE, once in the text and once at the close, One page, Octavo, dated April 5 [no year], from New York City. Written to C.R. Gilbert, Esq. Roosevelt pens (in full): *"My dear Sir, I think you must be mistaken about the name of your room mate. My father and I alone have had the name Theodore Roosevelt, he was forty years old and I but 12 at the date you mention, and neither of us were ever in Canandaigua. Very truly yours, Theodore Roosevelt"* In fine condition. (#22424) **$2,950**

The war over and their victory complete, Col. Teddy Roosevelt and his *Rough Riders* prepare to set sail from Santiago for their triumphant return to America

96. Roosevelt, Theodore. Exceptional War-date Autograph Letter Signed, One page, Octavo, dated August 7, 1898 [Santiago, Cuba], to an unnamed correspondent (most likely a surgeon). In full:

> *"Please let Trooper Bell, 1st U.S.V., who has been operated on for hernia, rejoin the regiment, now about to embark. The Chaplain is the bearer of this. T. Roosevelt, Col. Com 2d Cavalry Brigade".*

To Asst. Secretary of the Navy Teddy Roosevelt, The Spanish American War presented a supreme opportunity to bask in both personal and military glory. Roosevelt sought out and won an appointment to recruit a regiment of cavalry, and when the word went out, he received over 23,000 applications by April 27, 1898. Soon, this contingent of able horsemen and frontiersmen would be shaped by TR into one of the best equipped and most experienced cavalry troops ever mustered into service. The press quickly crowned them "Roosevelt's Rough Riders", and their fame spread from coast to coast even before the first angry shot of war was fired.

On June 14th, the largest armed force ever to leave American shores - a fleet of 32 transports (carrying 819 officers and 15,058 enlisted men) - swung out of the Tampa Bay on its way to Cuba.

A landing was effected at Daiquiri (June 22nd), about 15 miles from Santiago; The town of Siboney was taken the next day, and the engagement of Las Guisimas was fought on June 24th. Under the leadership of General Joseph Wheeler (1836-1906) and Colonels Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt, 1,000 regular troops and "Rough Riders" were victorious in the engagement, the first land battle in Cuba.

The main attack on the city of Santiago began on July 1st, continuing on July 2nd-3rd - with considerable loss to the American forces. There were heavy casualties in the general engagements at El Caney, and of course San Juan Hill (July 1st), during which Roosevelt effected his famous charge, which would forever secure his sterling reputation with the American public. While much has been written about this battle, it remains an achievement which orthodox military strategists considered impossible: the storming and capturing of a high redoubt over open ground, using weapons inferior to, and fewer than, those of a securely entrenched enemy. In doing so, the Rough Riders had been the first to break the Spanish defenses; charging on, they had been first to take and hold the final crest overlooking Santiago.

By August, the war was effectively over, and Roosevelt began to make plans for the extrication of his troops from the malaria-ridden island. On August 8, 1898 – the day after the date of this letter – the Rough Riders sailed out of Santiago Harbor, bound for Montauk Point, Long Island, and one of the greatest homecomings of the last century.

Some staining, which does not detract from the overall appearance of the letter; otherwise, in fine condition. War-date letters from Roosevelt regarding the "Rough Riders" are extremely rare and desirable. (#23419) **$4,950**

97. Schweitzer, Albert. 1875-1965. French Protestant clergyman, philosopher, physician, medical missionary and music scholar. **Striking Photograph Signed**, 5 in. x 8 in., black and white, a half-length pose of the Nobel laureate wearing a suit and neck tie. Inscribed in French in the lower margin to an American benefactor, Leo T. Sides, and signed *"Albert Schweitzer"* with date *"Aspen 7-7-49"*. In very fine condition. (#) **$695**

Twelve years after the Battle of Cedar Creek, Gen. Phil Sheridan still has the same horse he rode from Winchester to rally his troops to victory

98. SHERIDAN, PHILIP H. 1831-1888. American army officer and Union Civil War hero. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, Three pages, Octavo, dated March 24, 1876. *"My dear Hill: Your letter of March 16th came duly to hand. The Black Horse I rode at the Battle Cedar Creek is still living & in my possession in this city. He looks almost as well now as when you saw him in Virginia. I will be at the Centennial & will hope to have the pleasure of meeting you & old army Comrades. With thanks for your kind words, I am yours truly, P.H. Sheridan, Lieut. Genl."* A great letter regarding the famous **Battle of Cedar Creek** (October 19, 1864), in which Sheridan rode his *"black horse"*, Rienzi, from Winchester to rally his troops after their repulse. They went on to soundly defeat General Jubal A. Early in one of the crucial victories of the war. Sheridan later renamed his horse "Winchester" in memory of the battle. Although the correspondent *"Hill"* is not identified, it is tantalizing to speculate that he may be Confederate General Daniel H. Hill; however, it is more probable that the correspondent is one of Sheridan's loyal subordinates from the war. Great content!! In fine condition. Please call for a full transcription. (#23267) **$950**

Rare letter from the peak of the Atlantic slave trade, describing a slave uprising off the coast of Africa

99. [SLAVERY]. SPENCER & DURACK. AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, Two pages, Octavo, dated January 15, 1808 from the *"Ship Hibernia"*, moored near St. Paul's River, Sierra Leone. This letter is written by two slave traders operating in West Africa to their employer, Charles McKenzie, relaying some information about a slave uprising at one of the numerous forts off the coast, which were used as staging areas for the trans-oceanic voyage. In part: *"I mentioned that the little Cape Mount & Canda People were making dreadfull Havock in this Country. It is now with the most Heartfelt regard I am Under the Necessity of informing you of the Severe loss we have Sustained from those Savages on the 23rd of Oct the came down to our factory at St. Pauls to the number of about 200 on the ensuing day thy were joined by 3 or 400 more who insisted on my going from hence to L.C. Mount without delay ... on the 26th they begun to plunder break open the store and accommodated themselves with such articles as they thought Proper – threatening to Murder us every one. On my attempting to stop one of them from taking Some Cloth out of the Store, they cut my hand & swore if I did again attempt to Either to stop him or say a word he would Instantly cut my throat & if the found me at the factory in the morning the would massacre the whole so that under cover of the Night I was obligated to fly with all the Boys & Slaves on hands to the Island in my Return the Next morning I found Every thing Destroy every Door and Window Broke to Pieces all the Rum Tobacco &c&c&c taken away..."* Letters regarding the slave trade are uncommon, especially those from Africa. This one, with such fascinating content regarding a slave uprising, is highly desirable. As expected scattered foxing and toning; otherwise, in very good condition. (#23147) [not illustrated] **$2,950**

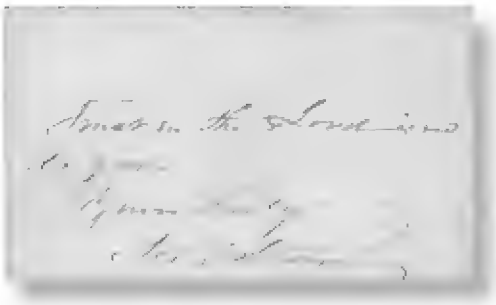
Spanish battleflag captured at the Battle of Santiago Harbor during the Spanish-American War

100. [SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR]. SAMPSON, WILLIAM T. 1840-1902. American naval officer, and commander of the U.S. Fleet during the Spanish-American War. In a message after the victory at Santiago Harbor, he proclaimed: "The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the whole of Cervera's fleet." **Original Spanish Naval Battleflag captured at the Battle of Santiago Harbor**, Cuba, during the Spanish American War. This flag, from the estate of William T. Sampson, was taken off of Spanish Admiral Pascual Cervera's flagship following his capitulation to American forces.

On the morning of July 3, 1898, Admiral Cervera, who was under orders not to surrender, attempted his escape to the open sea from the grips of the American blockade of Santiago harbor, near the southeastern tip of Cuba. Though the Spanish sortie took the Americans by surprise, a fierce three-hour battle ensued, and the enemy fleet was destroyed by the superior firepower of the American guns. Spanish losses were 474 killed and wounded, 1,750 taken prisoner; U.S. casualties were 1 killed and 1 seriously wounded. The destruction of the Spanish fleet virtually terminated the war; Santiago and its garrison surrendered two weeks later, on July 17th.

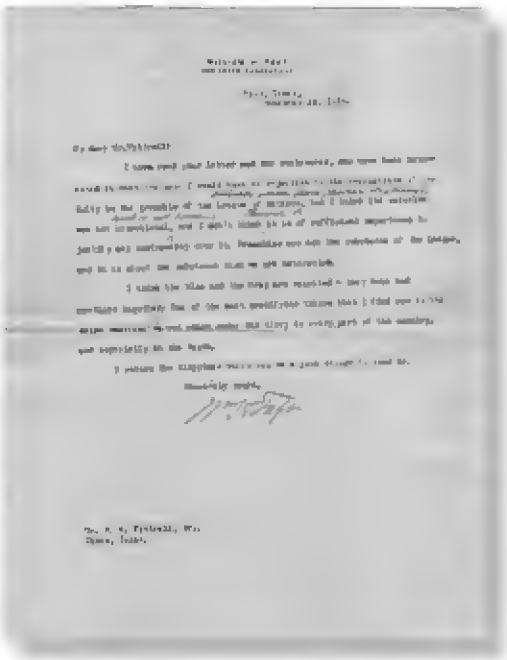
The flag measures 5 feet on the hoist by 10 feet 4 inches on the fly, having two rust-colored horizontal red bars and one center mustard-colored bar with Spanish emblem. The original twine tie line is still present, sewn into the hoist. The flag exhibits two tears: one diagonal shaped at the lower center, measuring 16 in. tall by 15 in. wide, and one tear in the center measuring 22 in. horizontally and 26 in. vertically. Also, there is some missing fabric at the top corner, measuring 11 in. horizontally and 3 in. vertically. It is unclear whether these flaws were incurred during battle, or at some later point in custody of the Sampson family. The flag also exhibits some minor holes approx. 1/4 in. x 1/2 in. diameter, some of which are apparently from shrapnel, as well as some discoloration and black powder stains, most certainly from the heavy barrage sustained during the American naval bombardment. Overall the flag remains quite vibrant in color, especially considering its age, and would make an absolutely beautiful, museum-quality display piece. (#) **$5,950**

Item 99. Spanish Naval Battleflag



"Trust in the Lord and do good"

101. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. 1811-1896. American abolitionist and writer. Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852). **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on a 3 3/4 in. x 2 1/2 in. leaf, in bold black ink *"Trust in the Lord and do good. Yours truly, H.B. Stowe"*. Very minor soiling; overall, in fine condition. (#23324) **$395**

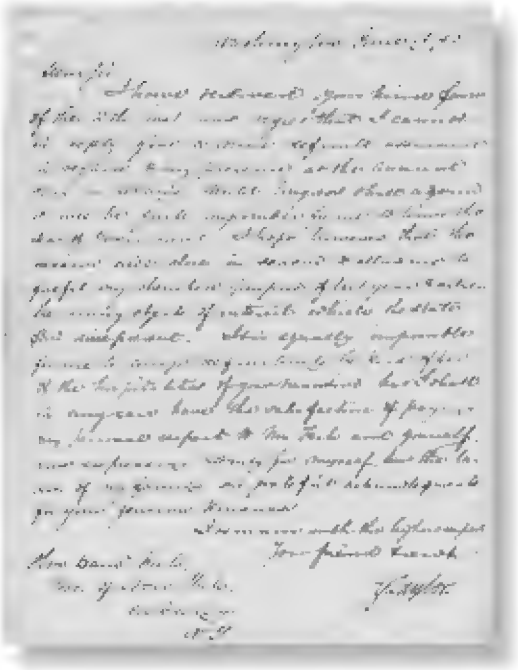


William H. Taft comments on the omission of any reference to God in the Preamble to the League of Nations' charter

102. Taft, William H. 1857-1930. 27th President of the U.S. (1909-1913). **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery, dated December 18, 1920 from Post, Texas. Written to Rev. W.H. Kittrell of Cisco, Texas. *"I have read your letter and enclosures, and have been interested in what you say. I would have no objection to the recognition of the Deity in the preamble of the League of Nations, indeed would have favored it strongly, but I think its omission was not intention, and is not sinister, and I don't think therefore it is of sufficient importance to justify any controversy over it. Preambles are not the substance of the League, and it is about the substance that we are interested. I think the Blue and the Gray are reunited – they have had meetings together. One of the most gratifying things that I find now is the solid Americanism and union under Old Glory in every part of the country, and especially in the South."* Signed at the close, *"Wm. H. Taft"*. In fine condition. A compelling letter, especially in light of the recent controversy over the language of the Pledge of Allegiance!! The year following the date of this letter, Taft was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. (#23386) **$1,500**

Elizabeth Taylor signed book published just after the release of her blockbuster film *National Velvet*

103. TAYLOR, ELIZABETH. b. 1932. American film actress. **RARE EARLY SIGNED BOOK**, Nibbles and Me (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce Inc., 1946), 77pp, published shortly after the stunning success of *National Velvet*. Written and illustrated by Taylor herself, this hardcover children's book is inscribed on the inside front cover in black ink, *"To Reggie – Lots of Love – From Nibbles & Elizabeth"*. A cute story about a chipmunk befriended by the young actress, and kept by her as a pet, the liner notes describe the book as such: *"All America knows thirteen-year-old Elizabeth Taylor… now it is revealed that Miss Taylor is also an exceptionally talented writer… she has, with an ease of style that is all her own, written a tale of singular charm. The story of Nibbles is an enchanting and true story about a pet who is destined to be a favorite with readers of all ages – just as he has been with Elizabeth Taylor. Nibbles, the chipmunk, has been everywhere with Miss Taylor, sometimes traveling in a specially arranged cage, sometimes simply riding in her pocket. Because he is high-spirited and adventurous, Nibbles is forever getting himself – and occasionally Miss Taylor – into trouble."* A wonderful signed book, dating from the very beginning of Taylor's Academy Award-winning career. Dust jacket is present, but exhibits some chipping and separation at folds. Overall, in very good condition with some age toning and wear to binding. (#23269) **$950**



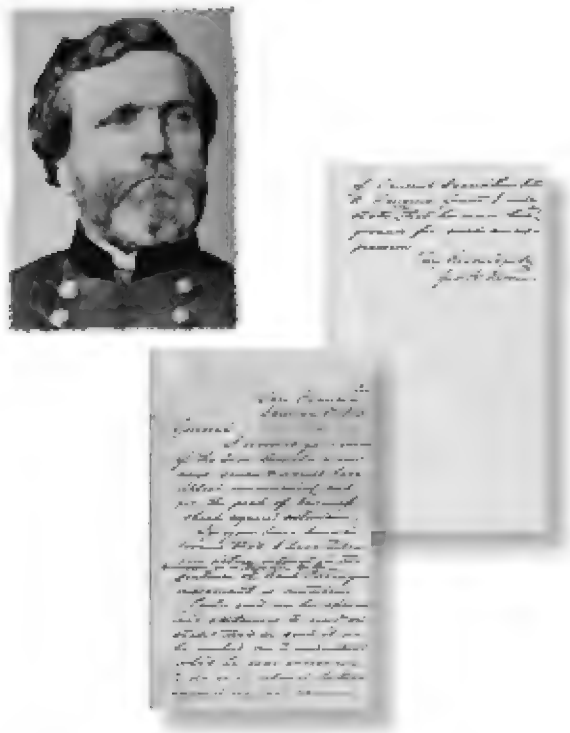
Less than one month before his death, Pres. Zachary Taylor declines Gov. Hamilton Fish's invitation to the NY State Fair

104. TAYLOR, ZACHARY. 1784-1850. 12th President of the U.S. (March, 1849- July, 1850). **RARE LETTER SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, One page, Quarto, dated June 19, 1850 – *less than one month before his death in office!* (July 9, 1850) Written to the Governor of New York, Hamilton Fish (1808-1893).

"Dear Sir, I have received your kind favor of the 15the inst and regret that I cannot in reply give a more definite assurance in regard to my presence at the annual Fair in Albany. Until Congress shall adjourn it will be quite impossible for me to leave the seat of Government. I hope however that the session will close in season to allow me to fulfill my cherished purpose of last year & witness the many objects of interest which the state fair will present. It is equally impossible for me to accept definitively the kind offer of the hospitalities of your mansion, but I shall in any case have the satisfaction of paying my formal respects to Mrs. Fish and yourself and expressing not only for myself, but the ladies of my family, our grateful acknowledgments for your generous kindness. I remain with the highest respect,

Your friend & servt.
Z. Taylor"

Not only was Congress still in session, but it was debating one of the most important – and highly criticized – pieces of legislation of the 19th century, the **Compromise of 1850**. Taylor, who was opposed to the extension of slavery (even though he was a slave holder himself), was not in favor of the bill, which allowed for the admission of California as a free state in exchange for some other pro-slavery provisions. However, Taylor would not live to see the bill passed: after attending July 4 celebrations in Washington, he developed gastrointestinal cramps, and passed away five days later. Modern physicians have argued that his stomach affliction was actually the initial symptoms of cholera, rampant during the hot Washington summers. A wonderful and timely letter from President Taylor, just weeks before his death in office. In near mint condition. (#) **$6,950**



Gen. George H. Thomas comments on the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, who was court-martialed for dereliction of duty during the Civil War

105. Thomas, George H. 1816-1870. American army officer. Known as "The Rock of Chickamauga". **Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, dated January 5, 1870 from San Francisco. Addressed only to *"Dear General"*, the letter discusses the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, a relative of both Commodore David Porter and General David Dixon Porter.

> *"I received your favor of the 21st December a few days since & would have replied immediately, but for the press of business which engrossed my attention. If you have been informed that I have taken any active interest in the remission or mitigation of the sentence of Genl Porter, your informant is mistaken. Porter sent me his appeal last September to read and stated that he sent it as he wished me to understand what he was endeavoring to do, as he … enjoyed my good opinion. After reading his appeal carefully I replied to his letter, by stating that I did not, nor did I believe that any one who had Known him believed he was guilty of having willfully neglected his duty on the occasion of the battle of Groveton. I have written to someone else on the subject and the above was the substance of my letter to him. I have always believed that he was mistaken in his judgment as to the position of the enemy, but never having read the testimony addressed on his trial I have never undertaken to criticize the finding of the court. As to the expressions of General Franklin's letter to General Grant I will state here that he never had any grounds for such an expression. Very Respectfully, Geo. H. Thomas."*

It was in the Battle of Groveton on August 28, 1862, in the weeks leading up to the Battle of Antietam, that the vaunted Iron Brigade would gain fame in a daring and gallant attack on "Stonewall" Jackson. On that day, the marching columns of General John Pope's Federals happened upon Jackson's troops, resting after plundering the Union storehouses at Manassas Junction, and waiting for the arrival of Gen. Lee and Longstreet. A furious battle ensued, as Jackson attacked the Federals from a protected position above a railroad embankment. Given the order to advance, the Iron Brigade slowly pressed forward with fixed bayonets. When night fell, over 1/3 of their number had been lost.

In a later assessment, it was charged that Generals Fitz John Porter and Irvin McDowall had been negligent in not supporting the advance of the Iron Brigade, which would surely have broken Jackson's well-fortified line. For this and later mistakes at Antietam, Porter was court-martialed and relieved of duty. Porter spent the rest of his life trying to clear his name and gain a restoration of rank. It was later discovered that an order to advance at Groveton was never given, and Porter was subsequently acquitted of any wrongdoing.

A fascinating letter from Thomas, commenting on one of the darker episodes of Union army history. In fine condition. (#23266) **$1,500**

106. Tchaikovsky, Piotr Illich. 1840-1893. Russian composer. **Exceptional Cabinet Photograph Signed**, 4 1/4 in. x 6 1/2 in., an impressive sepia-tone vignette portrait of the composer taken at a formal sitting. Signed in bold black ink on the image in Cyrillic with inscription. With a brilliant gift for both melody and orchestration, coupled with his music's dramatic excitement and emotional intensity, Tchaikovsky is one of the most popular composers of all time. His most famous works include *The First Piano Concerto* (1875), *The Violin Concerto* (1878), and the "*Pathétique*" *Symphony* (1893). Also well known for his ballets: "*Swan Lake*" (1876), "*Sleeping Beauty*" (1889), and "*The Nutcracker*" (1892), he is, without question, the best known and most revered of the Russian romantics. This fantastic cabinet photograph is perhaps the finest signed image of Tchaikovsky in existence. It remains in excellent condition. Housed in a custom, blue leather slipcase with gilt lettering. (#) **$7,950**

In writing his memoirs, Harry Truman relives some of the lighter moments at the Potsdam Conference, and mentions the ongoing "Red Scare" situation with Sen. Joe McCarthy amongst other important world events

107. TRUMAN, HARRY S. 1884-1972. 33rd President of the U.S. (1945-1953). **FANTASTIC AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, Six pages, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery, dated May 28, 1954. Written to his former Secretary of State **Dean Acheson**. Truman pens (in part):

"Dear Dean: - Now that the smoke has cleared away somewhat you are in for another spasm. To start with your dinner was quite the most enjoyable event to Mrs. Truman and me, on the whole visit.

Our conversations with Gen. Marshall gave me a great kick - and by the way, he sent me a grand memo on China which with your White Paper makes a complete and factual record of what took place.

I've been working about seventeen hours a day on the book, the mail and the customers who come to see me. We are going over the Potsdam Conference and some of the happenings are fantastic to say the least. On the second day there was an argument about Franco and the German Fleet's disposal. I finally became exasperated and told Churchill and Stalin that I hadn't come to Berlin to try Franco although I thought no more of him than Stalin did. If we'd come to Berlin to run a police court I'd go on back home because I had plenty to do there.

When my outburst was translated to Stalin he roared with laughter and suggested we talk of Poland or some other internationally tough subject. I'd forgotten the incident but Ben Cohen recorded and Jim Blair now Lieutenant Governor of Missouri was in to see me and repeated the story to me as I've set it down here. Jim was a Lt. Col. in civil government in Italy – I guess it was military government, at the time. I'd sent for him to come to Potsdam and offered him a ride home with me. He refused the ride because he could go home sooner on orders. When Jim arrived at the Little White House I was having a conference with all the high military five star generals and admirals not one there with less than three stars. I invited Jim in and introduced him to Marshall, Leahy, Eisenhower, King, Patton and the rest and while that was going on I told him that I'd just appointed his pet political enemy to a job back in Missouri. He stopped and ripped out a paragraph of swear words (no one has a better vocabulary) and wound up saying 'For God's sake Senator what in hell did you do that for.' The high brass almost fainted. I knew what Jim would do and I told him that good lie so He'd blow his top.

In the campaign of 1940 the Missouri politicians had a breakfast for Henry Wallace in St. Louis at which I was present. Our candidate for Governor at that time was Larry M. Daniel now dead. Larry lost the election because he told off color stories from the platform. He was to ride from St. Louis to Jefferson City with Wallace and Wallace's secretary cautioned him about his demeanor with Wallace. Larry had nothing to talk about when his stories were shut off so he slept all the way to the Missouri capital. After the luncheon there they went on to Kansas City for a dinner. Jim Blair rode from Jefferson City to Kansas City in the front seat and regaled Wallace by – damning Republicans and his personal Democratic enemies and telling Wallace a dozen dirty stories. When they arrived and were getting out of the car Henry turned to Larry M. Daniel and said 'Who did you say that fellow is? He's the most interesting man I've met on this trip.' Larry was fit to be tied because he thought he knew more and better stories than Jim did – without the swear words.

Now look what I've done – got off on a side issue instead of what I started to write you about. I believe the reaction to the trip east was good, thanks to the help and good advice I received from you and the boys. The McCarthy side show is causing a lot of shame to our Republican friends even the Saturday Evening Post with it's 1896 political back ground and philosophy 'has enough.'

I'm worried about our world situation. We are losing all our friends, the smart but inexperienced boys at the White House are upsetting NATO and throwing our military strength away. Yet they seem to want to intervene in Indo-China. Radford is a MacArthur policy man and always was. That was why I wouldn't make him Chief of Naval Operations when Sherman was appointed. Let me know how you feel on this subject please.

My best to Mrs. Acheson
Sincerely, Harry"

Great content, brought to the surface once again as Truman was writing his memoirs *"seventeen hours a day"*. It is significant that Truman should choose to remember a comical detail about Potsdam, one that conceivably could have backfired and not resulted in Stalin's outburst of laughter. In fact, the Potsdam Conference with Churchill and Stalin was Truman's first real taste of diplomacy, as he discussed the conclusion of the war with Japan, and made preliminary arrangements for reorganizing the post-War world.

While at the Conference (July 17 - August 2, 1945), Truman was informed of the successful first test of the atomic bomb. He informed Stalin on the 24th of July that the U.S. had a new and powerful weapon to use against Japan. (Though Truman did not explicitly identify it as an atomic weapon, in all likelihood Stalin already knew that fact.) Just four days after his return to the U.S., Truman dropped the bomb on Hiroshima (August 6, 1945). Potsdam, Stalin, the end of World War II, the dropping of the atomic bomb - all are world events indigenous to the Truman administration that are forever etched in the conscience of all Americans. The monumental issues facing the Truman administration were of the kind rarely, if ever, faced by any U.S. President.

Not only does the former President discuss some behind-the-scenes dealings with Churchill and Stalin at the Potsdam Conference, but he mentions the ongoing McCarthy debacle and its ramifications for the Republicans. On world matters, he exhibits his continuing non-partisan concern, worrying that America is losing all its friends due to *"the smart but inexperienced boys at the White House (who) are upsetting NATO and throwing our military strength away"* – obviously a pointed criticism of Eisenhower. Finally, he comments on the worsening political situation in Viet Nam, a prophetic remark considering the national trauma the United States suffered in the lengthy and debilitating War in east Asia. An excellent, wide-ranging letter from the always enjoyable Harry Truman, containing his reflections on enormously major and famous events, in particular the historic Potsdam Conference. Signed *"Harry"* at the close. In fine condition. (#) **$39,500**

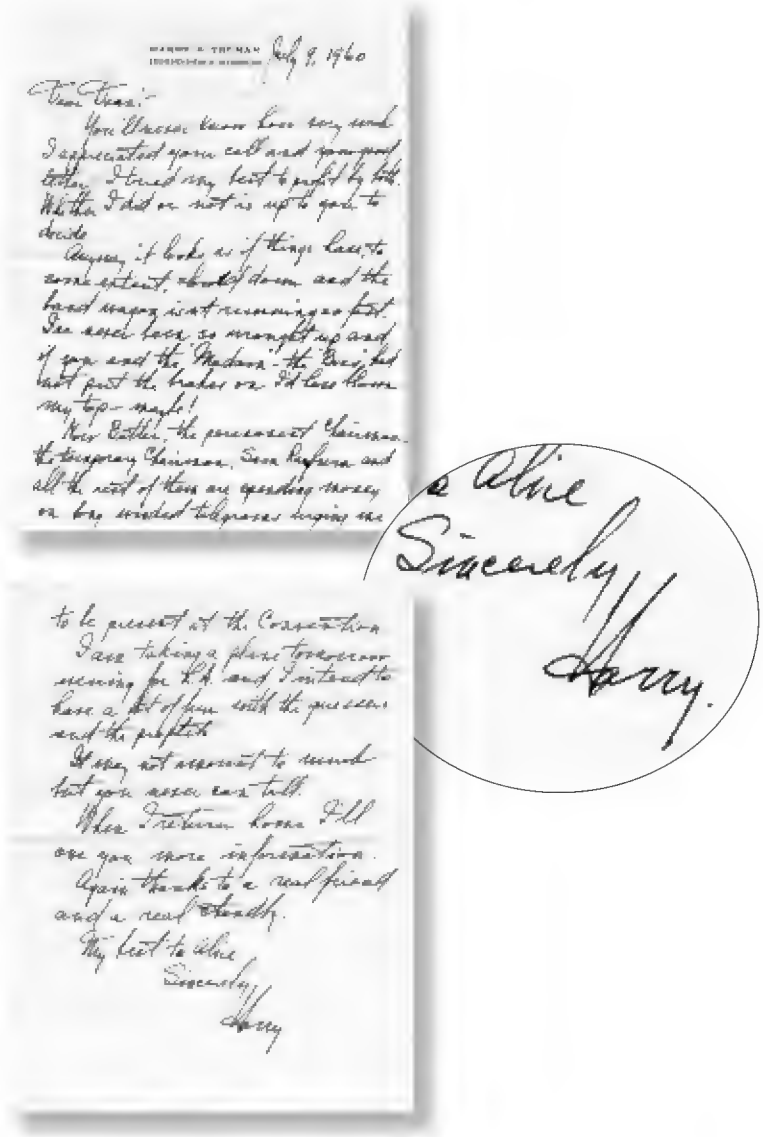
Item 107

Truman prepares to leave for the 1960 Democratic Convention

"*...I intend to have a lot of fun with the guessers and the prophets.*"

108. TRUMAN, HARRY S. AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "*Harry*", on imprinted personal stationery, Two pages, Quarto, Independence, Missouri, July 9, 1960. Written to his former Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Truman pens (in full):

> *"Dear Dean:- You'll never know how very much I appreciated your call and your good letter. I tried my best to profit by both. Whether I did or not is up to you to decide.*
>
> *Anyway it looks as if things have, to some extent, slowed down and the band wagon isn't running so fast. I've never been so wrought up and if you and the 'Madam' - the 'Boss', had not put the brakes on I'd have blown my top - maybe!*
>
> *Now Butler, the permanent Chairman, the temporary Chairman, Sam Rayburn and all the rest of them are spending money on long winded telegrams urging me to be present at the Convention.*
>
> *I am taking a plane tomorrow evening for R.A. and I intend to have a lot of fun with the guessers and the prophets. It may not amount to much but you never can tell.*
>
> *When I return home I'll owe you more information. Again thanks to a real friend and a real standby.*
>
> *My best to Alice*
>
> *Sincerely Harry*"



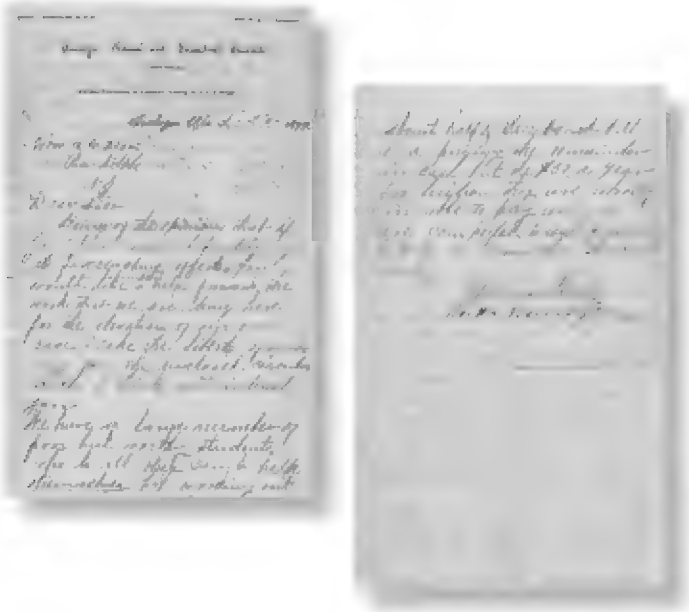
With the Democratic Convention just two days away, Kennedy's nomination seemed inevitable. Truman had never liked either John F. Kennedy or the Kennedy clan. (He once referred to Kennedy as inexperienced and immature, and accused Kennedy's father Joseph of buying his son's victory in the West Virginia primary.) His clear preference was either Stuart Symington or Adlai Stevenson.

Acheson had written Truman on June 28th (a photocopy of his handwritten letter of June 28, 1960 is included) warning him that sounding off publicly at this point would not only be too late, but also would be detrimental to the party. He goes on to list a number of items that he feels Truman, an avid Symington supporter, should not do: make negative comments about the other Democratic Presidential candidates; disapprove of the Negro sit-ins by calling them "Communist-inspired"; and support Eisenhower's foreign policy. Acheson finally asks that Truman agree to his "*treaty on don'ts*", for the ultimate goal is to beat Nixon: "*We have got to beat Nixon. We shall probably have to do it with Kennedy. Why make it any harder than it has to be?...*" His final line: "*So I offer you a treaty on 'don'ts.' Will you agree?*"

To Acheson's deep regret, Truman did speak his mind at a televised press conference on July 2nd, just a week prior to the present letter, at which he faced the camera and delivered a blistering remark directed to Senator Kennedy: "*Senator, are you certain that you are quite ready for the country, or that the country is ready for you in the role of President in January 1961?*" Kennedy's response was that only few Presidents had had more – Wilson, Roosevelt, and Truman himself.

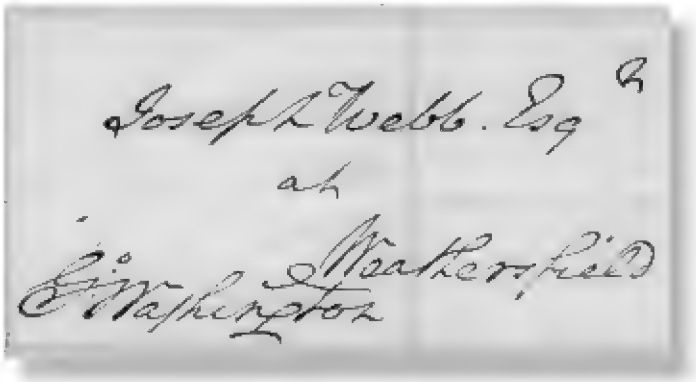
An excellent letter from Truman, still thoroughly immersed in politics during his lengthy retirement. In fine condition. (#) **$4,950**

109. Twain, Mark. 1835-1910. American humorist, lecturer and writer. **Exceptional Photograph Inscribed** to his daughter, **Elizabeth**, approximately 4 3/4 in. x 6 1/2 in., sepia-tone. The image features the elderly novelist seated in a stylish wooden chair, wearing a three-piece suit and bow tie. Signed on the image at the top in black ink, *"Truly yours, Mark Twain"*, and inscribed at the lower left, *"For Elizabeth"*, with date *"April, 1909"*. Minor emulsion surface scratches, common to photographs of this age. Image slightly faded; otherwise, in very good condition. Mounted to board. (#23306) **$3,500**

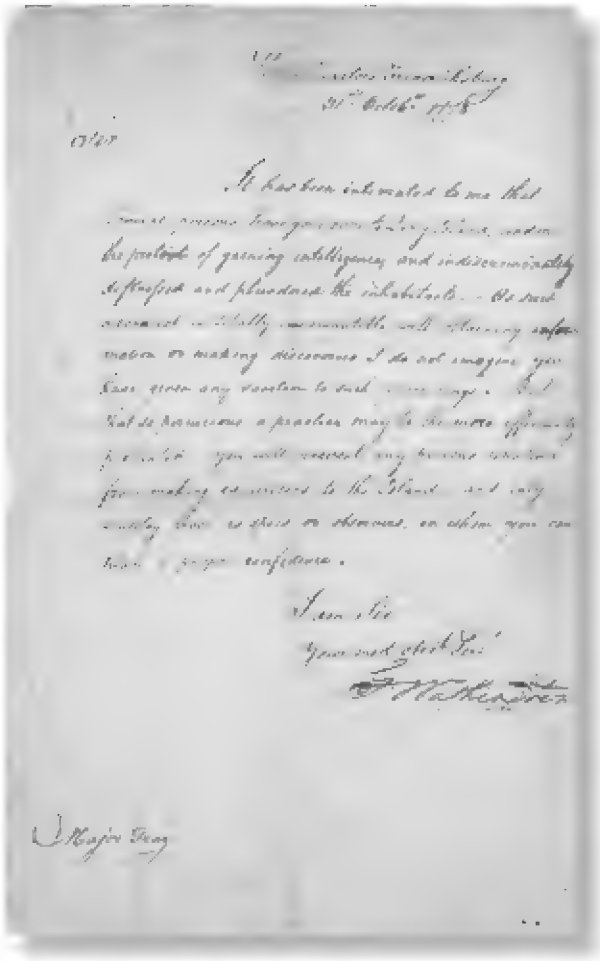


Booker T. Washington seeks financial assistance for his students at the Tuskegee Institute, to *"help forward the work that we are doing here for the elevation of our own race"*

110. Washington, Booker T. 1856-1915. American educator and social reformer. **Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, on "Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute" letterhead stationery, dated January 27, 1894 from Tuskegee, Alabama. Written to the Honorable A.G. Dow of Randolph, New York, most likely a judge or other official in this small town in the western part of the state. In full: *"Dear Sir -- Being of the opinion that if you knew more definitely of its far-reaching effects you would like to help forward the work that we are doing here for the elevation of our own race, I take the liberty of sending you the enclosed circular which I think will interest you. We have a large number of poor but worthy students who do all they can to help themselves by working out about half of their board bill and paying the remainder in cash but the $50 a year for tuition they are wholly unable to pay, and we are compelled to ask friends to help or turn the students away. Yours truly, Booker T. Washington, Prin."* Accompanied with a four page printed circular, outlining the mission of the school and its annual financial needs. This superb letter was written the year before his greatest exposition on the subject of race relations, the "Atlanta Compromise" speech of 1895, in which he said: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." Small original ink smudge to the signature; otherwise, in very fine condition. The circular exhibits a tear to the center vertical fold, though overall is in near mint condition. (#23376) **$795**



111. Washington, George. 1732-1799. 1st President of the U.S. (1789-1797). **Bold Signature** penned as a **Free Franked Address Panel**, on an 8 in. x 5 in. leaf, in dark iron gall ink, *"Joseph Webb, Esqr. at Weathersfield* [Connecticut]. *Go: Washington"*. Apparently Webb was a Connecticut cobbler who had some connection with the Continental Army. Fitzpatrick's Writings of Washington finds only three extant letters written to Webb. One is dated January 27, 1779, regarding the exchange of Joseph Webb's brother, Col. Samuel Webb; two others, June 17, 1781 and June 24, 1782, are each regarding a pair of "Horse Skin" boots that Washington had ordered. Presumably, this address panel is from one of those three. In very fine condition with a very large, bright signature and holograph text. (#) **$7,500**



Washington chastises his Army for plundering Long Island, and reigns in his spies

112. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. SUPERB REVOLUTIONARY WAR-DATE LETTER SIGNED, One page, Folio, dated October 31, 1778 from *"Head Quarters Fredericksburg"*. Written to Major Ebenezer Gray (d. 1795) of the 6th Connecticut infantry regiment. This unit took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown the previous year, and had also wintered with Washington at Valley Forge. The body of the letter is in the hand of Caleb Gibbs.

"Sir.

It has been intimated to me that several persons, have gone over to Long Island, under the pretext of gaining intelligence, and indiscriminately distressed and plundered the inhabitants — As such a conduct is totally incompatible with obtaining information or making discoveries I do not imagine you have given any sanction to such proceedings. But that so pernicious a practice may be the more effectually prevented—you will prevent any persons whatever from making excursions to the Island—and only employ those as spies or observers, in whom you can place a proper confidence.

I am Sir

Your most obedt. Servt.

Go. Washington"

After the disastrous Battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776, when Washington's entire army was nearly eliminated, the British took control of Long Island and eventually occupied all of New York City, which remained their stronghold and North American headquarters for the remainder of the war. The opportunities for intelligence gathering in and around the city were attractive, and numerous spies were employed – both successfully and unsuccessfully – in pursuit of any information to aid the Continental cause. However, the firmly entrenched British also had a large number of loyalist friends in New York and on Long Island; it is quite possible that the *"inhabitants"* to which Washington refers in this letter were of this persuasion. Here, Washington firmly instructs his local commander to put an end to the harassment of any Americans on Long Island, no matter what the end result might be.

An excellent war-date letter from Washington. Letters regarding intelligence gathering are very uncommon, as he kept this area of operation under the tightest security in order to protect his spies. Most of his correspondence on the subject was destroyed shortly after it had served its purpose. In very fine condition. (#) **$39,500**

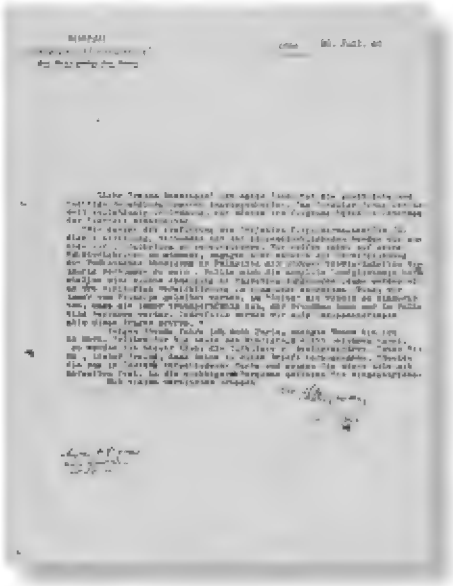
Young Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann struggles to release a circular advocating the establishment of a Jewish university in Palestine

113. Weizmann, Chaim. 1874-1952. Zionist leader during WWI and First President of Israel (1948-52). **Exceptional Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated July 10, 1903 from Geneva, Switzerland. Written to *"Friend Mossinson"* – presumably, the well-known Zionist Ben Zion Mossinson, who later became principal of the Hebrew College in Tel Aviv. Weizmann writes (in part):

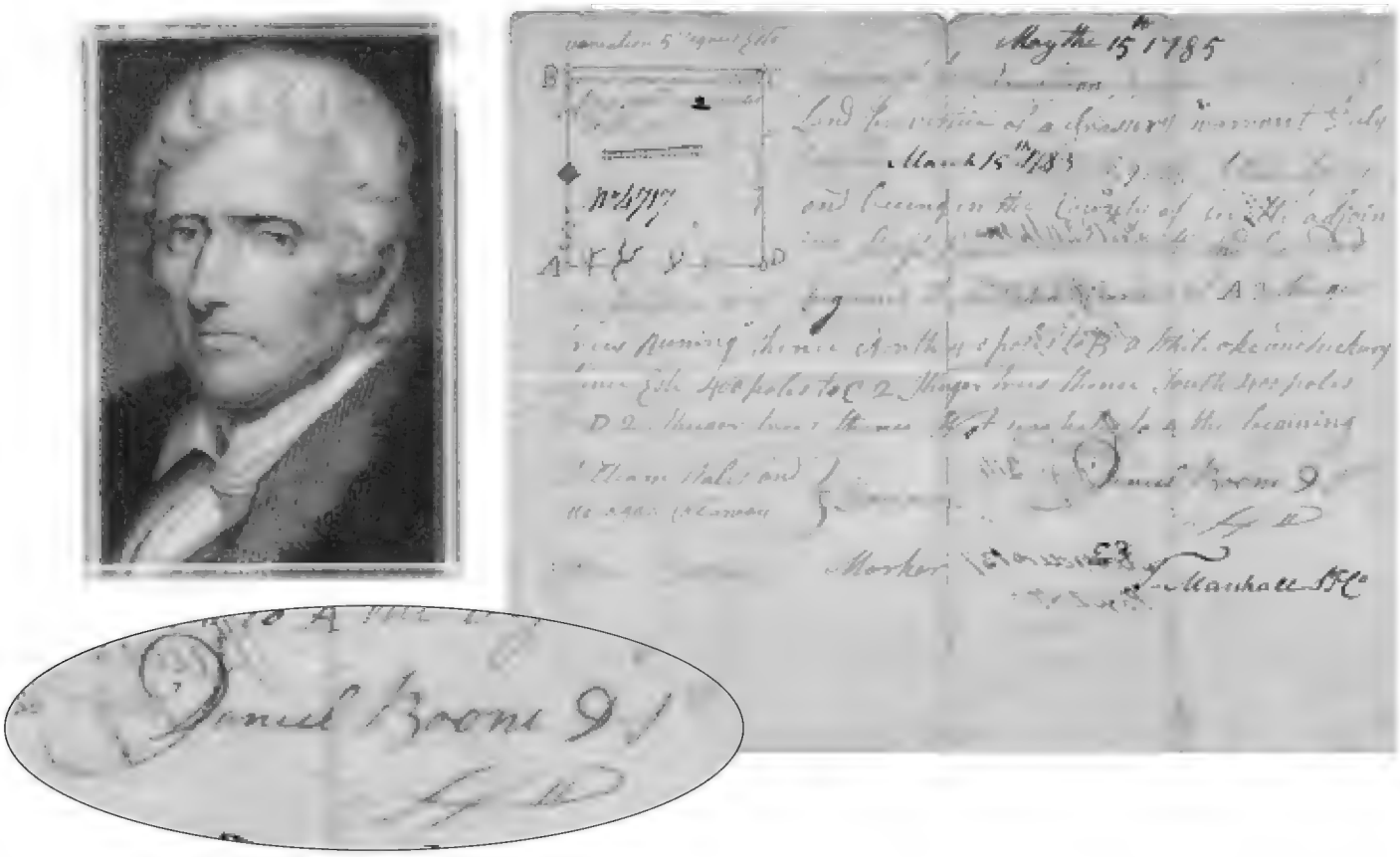
> *"Dear Friend Mossinson! I thank you for the timely and proficient handling of our matters. The circular* [most certainly *Der Jude*, the principal newsletter of the Jewish university cause] *has my complete approval, but I would like to insert the following sentences for the sake of clarity.*
>
> > *'We envision the realization of the project as follows: The Jewish Department, connected with the common-knowledge one, we seek to realize only in Palestine. We hope not to encounter any difficulties, however the realization of the Technical Department in Palestine seems to be connected with great difficulty for the time being. Should the absolute impossibility arise to found such department in Palestine, we then will seek its tentative formation abroad. While we're always led by the principle in Golus* [religious term used to describe the predicament of a Jew who is without his roots, and estranged from his spiritual base] *to create the school in a way that makes it moveable, the foundation can only be laid in Palestine. In any case we will investigate all of these questions in depth.'…*
>
> *Yours, Weizmann"*

From 1901-1903, Weizmann devoted nearly every spare minute to the project most dear to his heart, the establishment of a Jewish university in Palestine. Immersed in the culture of academia, Weizmann also perceived an immediate necessity for such an institution of Jewish scholarship, given the increasing discrimination against Jewish students in Russia and elsewhere. But perhaps most importantly, the university project gave some common ground to Weizmann and Theodor Herzl, who for a number of years had been at odds over the general direction of the Zionist movement. The fruits of Weizmann's labor would later be born in the establishment of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and the Weizmann Institute for Science in Rehovot.

Early letters from Weizmann are scarce; this one, with such fantastic content regarding the Jewish university and its location in Palestine, is especially desirable. Two original binder holes along left edge, and small original ink splatter below signature. Overall, in fine condition. (#23336) **$3,950**



114. [West]. Kenton, Simon. 1755-1836. American frontiersman. **Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, no date. *"Sir, You are hereby directed to mortgage to A.K. Maishale or such person as he may appoint as much of my land as may secure a debt for the sume of 693 £ due from me to Joseph Tidball & also as much more as may secure the sum of 399 & 2c due by me to Carswile & Jackson & for so doing this shall be your warrant. Yr Ms. Obt Simon Kenton"*. Countersigned by William Couch. Like his compatriot and fellow woodsman Daniel Boone, Kenton is one of the most noteworthy and able of the trans-Allegheny frontiersmen. Between 1771 and 1782, under the belief that he had killed the husband of his childhood sweetheart in a brawl, he went by the name "Simon Butler" to avoid capture by the authorities. Fleeing westward in 1771, he settled in Boonesborough, Kentucky in 1775 and defended the settlement against frequent Indian attacks. In one of these encounters he saved Daniel Boone's life. During the American Revolution he accompanied George Rogers Clark on his expedition to Kaskaskia and Vincennes and helped Boone in the raid on Chillicothe. He was later captured by the Indians, who brought him to the British in Detroit; but he escaped (1779) and again joined Clark as a scout. Learning that the man he thought he had killed was alive, he resumed his original name, and eventually settled (1799) in Ohio. Kenton was elected a brigadier general of militia in 1804 and served in the war of 1812 at the Battle of the Thames. This signed financial document remains in fine condition with an exceptional signature. (#) **$2,500**



Frontiersman Daniel Boone surveys the Kentucky countryside near his namesake township — "Boonesborough" — in Fayette County, Kentucky

115. [WEST]. BOONE, DANIEL. 1734-1820. American pioneer, hunter, and frontiersman. **EXTREMELY RARE MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT SIGNED**, One page, approx. 9 in. x 7 ½ in., being a survey report dated May 15, 1785, from Fayette County, Kentucky [part of Virginia until 1792]. Boone pens (in full, misspellings uncorrected):

> *"Survayd for Jonathan Boone 1000 acres of Land by virtue of a Trasury warrant Duly Entered March 15th 1783 No. 9128 Situate Lying and being in the County of Fayette adjoining Hugh Boone on the North and bounded as follows viz beginning at his NW Corner at A. 2 Shuger trees running thence North 400 poles to B. A white oke and hickory thence Este 400 poles to C. 2 Shuger trees thence South 400 poles to D 2 Shuger trees thence West 400 poles to A the beginning.*
>
> *Daniel Boone, D.S.* [Deputy Surveyor]*"*

Counter signed by William Wales and Mecagah Coloway [chainmen], and Isaac Boone [marker]; and docketed at the lower right *"F Marshall"*.

Interestingly, Boone was forced to move from Kentucky just three years after the date of this survey, as his extensive land holdings in the area were coming under dispute. He lost nearly all of his land in Fayette County (even though the county seat, "Boonesborough", had been named after him), and took up residence in 1788 near the Kanawha River in what is now West Virginia. In 1799, he moved even further west to the Spanish-held Missouri territory and was formally granted a parcel of land by Congress.

Boone's legend is somewhat larger than life; he became an internationally-known celebrity after being immortalized in one of Lord Byron's poems (*Don Juan*, 1823), and is popularly remembered as one of the greatest American frontiersmen this country ever produced. Although certainly not the "First White Man in the West" (which he was alleged to have been), as one of the initial pioneers west of the Alleghenies he inspired the massive migration westward during the 19th century, and became a symbol of American spirit and resolve.

A great association between Boone and the state with which he is most identified – Kentucky. Minor age toning and chipping to lower portion of document (not affecting text); otherwise, in very good condition. (#22126) **$25,000**

Just two months before the sinking of the *Lusitania*, Woodrow Wilson expresses his concern over the British blockade and its effect on American merchantmen in a letter to Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan

116. Wilson, Woodrow. 1856-1924. 28th President of the U.S. (1913-1921). **Typed Letter Signed as President** with an accompanying **Hand-Corrected Letter of State** to Great Britain, One page and Four pages, respectively, each on Octavo-size leaves of official White House stationery. Dated March 19, 1915, the letter is addressed to the Secretary of State, **William Jennings Bryan**. Wilson writes (in full; handwritten corrections in **bold**):

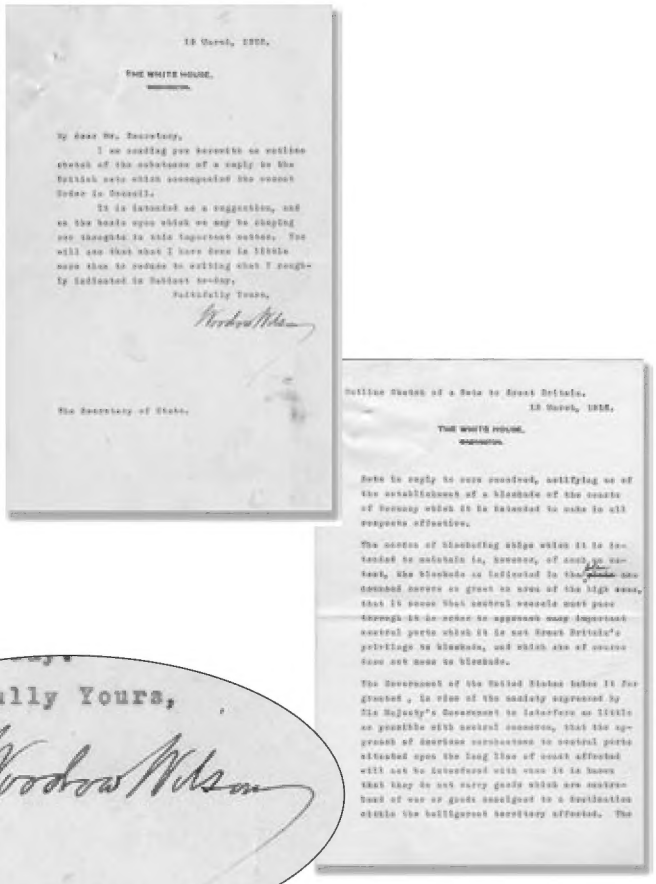
"My dear Mr. Secretary,

I am sending you herewith an outline sketch of the substance of a reply to the British note which accompanied the recent Order in Council.

It is intended as a suggestion, and as the basis upon which we may be shaping our thoughts in this important matter. You will see that what I have done is little more than to reduce to writing what I roughly indicated in Cabinet to-day.

Faithfully yours,

Woodrow Wilson"



"Outline Sketch of a Note to Great Britain. 19 March, 1915.

Note is in reply to ours received, notifying us of the establishment of a blockade off the coasts of Germany which it is intended to make in all respects effective.

The cordon of blockading ships which it is intended to maintain is, however, of such an extent, the blockade as indicated to the ***plan*** *announced covers so great an area of the high seas, that it seems that neutral vessels must pass through it in order to approach many important neutral ports which it is not Great Britain's privilege to blockade, and which she of course does not mean to blockade.*

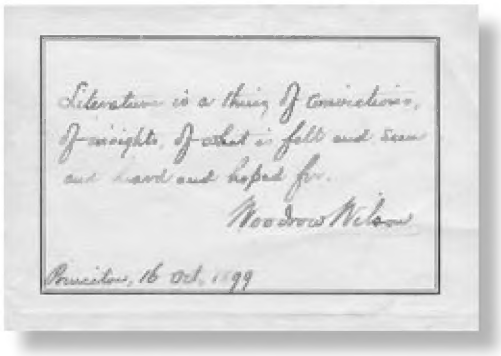
The Government of the United States takes it for granted, in view of the anxiety expressed by His Majesty's Government to interfere as little as possible with neutral commerce, that the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected will not be interfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are contraband of war or goods consigned to a destination within the belligerent territory affected. The Government of the United States assumes this with the more confidence because it is manifest that His Majesty's Government has undertaken a very unusual method of blockade which it will be difficult to confine within the limits required by the law of nations; and it is natural to infer that the commanders of His Majesty's vessels of war engaged in the blockade will be instructed to be very careful that the blockade is not made to involve consequences to the trade of neutrals greater and more burdensome than those which have hitherto been regarded as inevitable when the ports of one belligerant are blockaded by the ships of another.

…The Government of the United States, ***in brief,*** *does not understand His Majesty's Government as claiming the right to act aside any accepted principle of international law, or to plan to act in contravention of any such principle and therefore understands His Majesty's Government to assume full responsibility in case its present course of action* ***should*** *unexpectedly draw its representatives into acts for which it would be responsible in law and in comity."*

Of course, the United States has a long history of merchant shipping issues with the British; the War of 1812 arose directly out of impressments and extra-legal search-and-seizure methods employed by the British during the war with Napoleonic France. In light of this dark history, Wilson's anxiety is certainly understandable.

Almost on-point, and just two months after the date of this letter, the first serious consequence of the blockade was realized: the German Navy, considering virtually every ship in the war-zone a carrier of contraband, proceeded to sink the passenger ship *Lusitania*. Of the 1,950 people on board, 1,198 drowned, including nearly 200 Americans. Wilson was slow to respond, but the egregiousness of this act compelled the United States to enter the war less than two years later.

An historic and timely letter of State from Wilson concerning an issue which contributed to the United States' entry into World War I. Original staple holes at the upper right corner, and one small stain at the lower right of the TLS; on the whole, in very fine condition. (#22974) **$9,500**


Literature is a thing of convictions,
of insights, of what is felt and seen
and heard and hoped for.
Woodrow Wilson
Princeton, 16 Oct. 1899

"Literature is a thing of convictions, of insights, of what is felt and seen and heard and hoped for"

117. WILSON, WOODROW. EXCEPTIONAL AUTOGRAPH QUOTATION SIGNED, penned on a 5 in. x 3 1/2 in. leaf with black border. *"Literature is a thing of convictions, of insights, of what is felt and seen and heard and hoped for. Woodrow Wilson. Princeton, 16 Oct. 1899"*. A wonderful quotation from the president of Princeton University, who would soon be elected to the Oval Office. The ink is very slightly faded; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$2,950**

Admiral Nimitz sends a propaganda bill scheduled to be dropped over the Japanese mainland just six months before Truman drops the Atom Bomb!

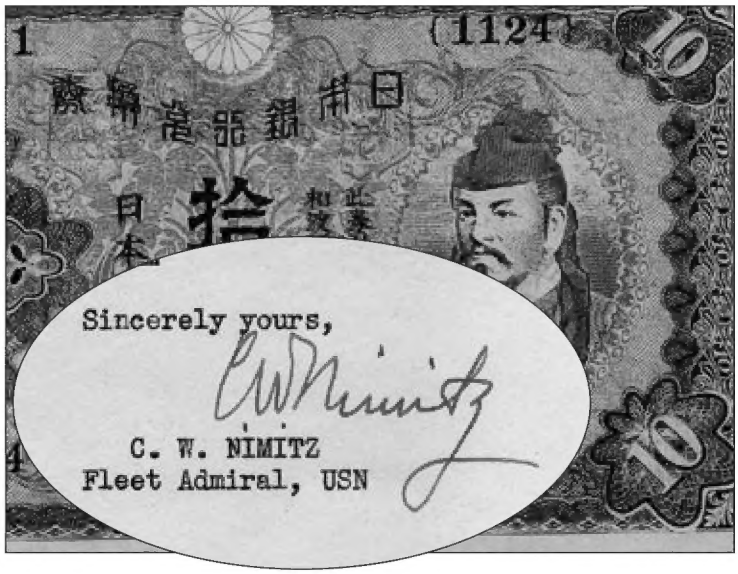
118. [WORLD WAR II]. NIMITZ, CHESTER. 1885-1966. U.S. Naval officer. **WWII-DATE TYPED LETTER SIGNED** with an **ORIGINAL WAR-DATE HANDBILL OF PROPAGANDA**, One page, Quarto, on "Commander in Chief – United State Pacific Fleet" letterhead stationery, dated February, 1945. Written to an eleven-year-old girl from Dixon, Illinois. Includes the original transmittal envelope. *"I was very pleased to receive your birthday greeting card and friendly letter which arrived at my Advance Headquarters this morning… I am also pleased to know that you were born on my birthday eleven years ago. Enclosed is a small gift (a propaganda bill which our planes drop over Japan), which you may want to show your grandchildren when you tell them you and I share the same birthday. With my best wishes for many, many, happy returns of the day, I am Sincerely Yours, D.W. Nimitz"*. The accompanying Japanese note is a 10-yen bill engraved with a portrait of an historical figure, with the following message printed in Japanese on the verso:

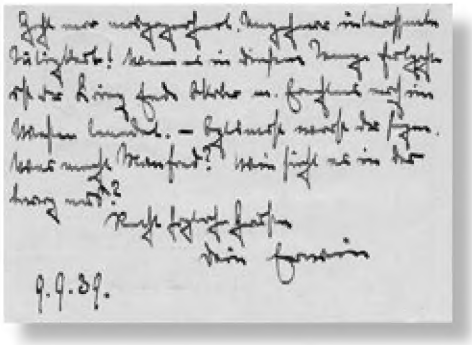
> "Five Thousand Yen. Dedicate this money to tax. The military cartel is wasting the tax that you pay. The military cartel is wasting five thousand yen per person on the war. The longer the war lasts, the more money the cartel will misuse."

A great military artifact from WWII, accompanied with a mint TLS from Nimitz. (#23270) **$950**

Captured at Okinawa!

119. [WORLD WAR II]. CAPTURED JAPANESE "RISING SUN" FLAG, approx. 33 in. x 28 in., constructed of silk. The notorious solid red circle resides in the center of the banner with Japanese characters printed on the left, top and right margins, respectively, translating to the following: "Our Military Strength Will Last Forever"; "To Spread National Pride Across the Land" "Hoping for a Quick War". Major Leroy G. Lewin, U.S. Army, captured the banner reportedly during the Battle of Okinawa. At an undetermined time after the war, Maj. Lewin loaned the flag to the Second Armored Division Museum in Fort Hood, Texas. Accompanying the flag is a letter dated October 5, 1987, by Robert S. Fore, Curator of Collections from the museum stating that the flag was on loan to the Admiral Nimitz Museum "for an unknown number of years" and he was returning the flag, per Maj. Lewin's request. WWII artifacts such as these are quite rare. This one remains in very good condition, with only minor stains and some fabric degradation (pinholes). The banner's recent history with both the 2nd Armored Div. Museum and the Nimitz Museum only adds to its stature as an important war relic. (#23398) **$2,500**





POSTCARD FROM THE FRONT: Just one week after the Nazi invasion of Poland to begin WWII, newly-appointed general Erwin Rommel writes home

"We are now in the North… Things are going amazingly well…If we manage to maintain this pace, the war will be over in the West by the end of October…"

121. [WORLD WAR II]. ROMMEL, ERWIN. 1891-1944. German field marshal. Nicknamed "The Desert Fox" for his superior tactical genius. **HISTORIC WWII-DATE SIGNED POSTCARD**, 6 in. x 4 in., written in German to his wife, Lucia Mollin, and dated September 9, 1939 – eight days after the Nazi invasion of Poland to begin WWII!!:

> *"Dearest Lu! We are now in the North. In the northern Germany edition of the 'Voelkische Beobachter'* [a leading paper of the Nazi Party] *you can see your 'general' next to the Fuehrer at the Vistula river in Graudenz. Things are going amazingly well for me. Almost interesting news. If we manage to maintain this pace, the war will be over in the West by the end of October, in my opinion. It was well managed, you will probably say. What is Manfred doing? How do they see things at the castle?* [a reference to the Wiener Neustadt Military Academy, situated in an old castle thirty miles south of Vienna, where Rommel had been commandant prior to his assignment to Hitler's headquarters.] *Right hearty greetings, Your Erwin".*

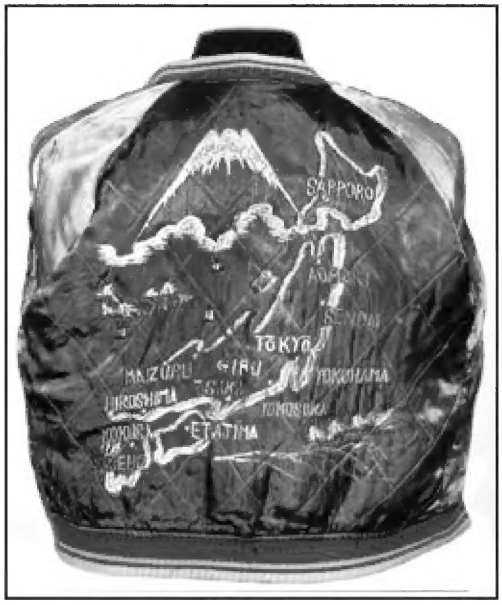
In November of 1938 Rommel was appointed commandant of the Vienna Neustadt Military Academy, housed in a large old castle thirty miles south of Vienna. He served in that capacity until August 23, 1939 when he was chosen to be the commandant of Hitler's headquarters and commander of his Guard Escort Battalion.

Less than 10 days later, the German army invaded Poland using the new "blitzkrieg" or "lightning war" tactics that became the model of its military machine for the next four years. Caught by surprise, the Polish army was crushed within three weeks, after a futile defense. England and France, the nearest threatened neighbors, immediately declared war on Germany and World War II was begun (an almost unfathomable situation just a few short years before in light of the horrific losses of the Great War).

Written just eight days after the start of WWII, this spectacular dispatch home to his wife, in which he mentions Hitler and marvels at his own new title of "general", is absolutely amazing. His comments on the speed of their success and hopes for a quick end to the war only add to the historical importance of this manuscript treasure. In mint condition. (#22918) **$6,950**

Newspaper artist's rendition of possible routes for the Allies' D-Day Invasion of Europe in World War II, sketched two months prior to the offensive

120. [WORLD WAR II]. OWENS, CHARLIE. d. 1958. Award-winning sketch artist for the *Los Angeles Times*. **ORIGINAL PRE-INVASION NEWSPAPER ARTWORK SIGNED**, accomplished in ink and pastel on board, measuring approx. 22 in. x 27 in. This handsome perspective drawing is the artist's depiction, based on contemporary news sources, of the possible routes for the Allied Invasion of Normandy, along with secondary routes through Scandinavia. Showing troop movements from across the Atlantic, the map features long sweeping arrows to illustrate the best journalistic estimate of the route of invasion, with logistical commentary throughout. This map most certainly ran in the *Times* just prior to the June D-Day Invasion. It is dated in Owen's hand *"April 7, 1944"* – just two months prior to D-Day -- and inscribed *"To Dr. & Mrs. Ransom, Sincerely, Charlie Owens"* at the lower right. Another hand has penned on the verso, *"One of the earlier War Map drawings (an origin) all hand work – hand lettering presented to Mr. & Dr. Ransom by Charles H. Owens, Artist April 7th, 1944. Los Angeles, California."* Corners exhibit chipping and material loss; however, the image is intact and quite presentable. Overall, in good condition. A wonderful study in war-time journalism, perfect for framing and prominent display. (#) **$950**



Pappy Boyington and the Flying Tigers!

122. [WORLD WAR II]. BOYINGTON, GREGORY "PAPPY". 1912-1988. U.S. Marine Corps flying ace. **WWII PERSONAL FLYING TIGERS JACKET**, a black satin, reversible zipper-closure jacket, with yellow and black knit collar and waistband. Features stylized birds and clouds on the breast and a fierce yellow tiger embroidered on the back. Turning the jacket "inside-out" reveals a quilted green body with yellow sleeves. The back reveals a large map of Japan embroidered with the major Japanese cities labeled on their respective geographic location; a rendition of Mount Fuji resides in the center background. A wonderful vintage jacket exhibiting regular use by the flying ace. This piece was acquired from the Estate of Pappy Boyington. (#) **$12,500**